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MARTIAL LAW DECLARED IN ALL OF NATIONALIST CHINA

GRIM BATTLE RAGES IN HSUCHOW AREA

Shanghai, November 11. The Garrison Headquarters in Nanking this morning promulgated martial law and curfew for the entire area within its jurisdiction, which extends from Shanghai in the East, to Anking, capital of Anhwei Province, in the West, and from Hangchow in the South to Pongpu in the North.

The curfew, which begins tonight, will be from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (local time).

The proclamation in Nanking said that during the period of martial law the possession of arms, or other dangerous weapons, is strictly prohibited, and public amusement places must close every night before 10 p.m., and shops before 7 p.m.

In a statement issued simultaneously, General Sun Lien-chung, Garrison Commander of Greater Nanking Area, declared that as the "Bandit suppression Campaign" is entering a vital stage with the beginning of the Hsuehchow battle, the authorities deemed it necessary to impose martial law and curfew in order to maintain public order in the rear "so as to assure final success of military operations."

He said that the restrictions are intended primarily to check attempts by subversive elements to stir up unrest among the people.

Implying that press censorship would be introduced, General Sun announced that freedom of the press and speech and assembly would have to be restricted to avoid any hindrance to military operations. He also warned that rioting and looting would be strictly forbidden.

Furious Fighting

Fighting on a scale unprecedented in China, even during the Sino-Japanese war, was in progress along the Hsuehchow defense line running the national capital, according to the Government's military spokesman.

Lieutenant General Teng Wei-chi, who was in the area between the Yangtze and the Hsuehchow River, he claimed the Government's units outflanked the Communists during the fighting, although National troops were "shortened their line."

Teng said the Communists, under General Chen Yi, Liu Po-cheng, and Chen Keng were already trying to break through the defense line north of the Yangtze.

The Government, too, was bringing up reinforcements, Teng said, with some of General Chiang Kai-shek's divisions from along the Peiping-Hankow railway having already moved into the battle line.

Teng said the Communist force of half a million men included 15 armies under Chen Yi, six under Liu Po-cheng and Chen Keng and numerous local Red troops.

Heavy Casualties

Teng claimed Communist casualties around Hsuehchow are about 30,000 men, more than three times that of the National forces.

From Nanking, Government warplanes ranging from four-engine Liberators to new Canadian Mosquitos and fighters, numbered, operated throughout the day.

Military Evacuation

While no official word was available, it was apparent military personnel will follow dependents shortly. Most advisory activities were completely suspended because the Chinese armed forces were too busy with the war at their own doorsteps to discuss peace-time reorganizations.

From the political front, the official Central News Agency said Premier Wang Wen-hao withdrew his resignation, and agreed to continue in office under a new "tightened" policy.

He, Deputy Premier Chang Li-sheng and Defense Minister Ho Ying-chin would meet daily to co-ordinate military and civil affairs. This report said reports that former Premier Chang Chun would form a new Cabinet had "thus formed an abortive death."

Reuters and Associated Press.

SIX KILLED IN INDIAN RIOTS

Calcutta November 11. Six were killed when police opened fire on rioting villagers about 50 miles from Calcutta yesterday.

Police went to the village to arrest eight men believed to be stirring up Communist agitation in the area. After the arrests, a mob estimated to be 1,000 strong and including women, attempted to overwhelm the police, who were forced to open fire to disperse the crowd. — Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

By 6:00 hours G.M.T. (2 p.m. H.K.S.T.) the typhoon had decreased to a very small and weak center 250 miles S.W. of Taiwan and was moving W.S.W. at 10 to 15 knots. Siberian anti-cyclone, although decreasing in intensity in its central area, dominates S.E. Asia.

Today's Forecast: N. Windy fresh and rather gusty locally at first becoming moderate later. Fair.

Yesterday's Weather: Maximum 74.8 deg. F. Minimum 63.8 deg. F.

Sunshine: 111. Total Rain: 2.34 in. Humidity: 74. Wind: 15 to 20 knots. Clouds: 10 to 15 knots. Tide: High 11. Low 5.5. Moon: 11.1. Bar: 30.0. Sea: 10 to 15 knots. Direction: 10 to 15 knots. Force: 10 to 15 knots. Direction: 10 to 15 knots. Force: 10 to 15 knots.

PICTURE OF THE DAY

East-West Exchange Of Views



The Foreign Secretaries of Britain and China, Ernest Bevin (left) and Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, chat together at the Chinese Embassy in London during Dr. Wang's two-day visit to Britain at the invitation of the British Government. — (AP Photo).

OVER 50 TAXIS WILL RESUME WORK TODAY WITH NEW DRIVERS

The eight strike-bound regular taxicab companies in Hong Kong are today putting on the road more than 50 cars driven by newly-employed qualified personnel.

This is the first break of the ice in the 50-day long strike, which has paralysed seriously certain sections of the Colony's transportation system.

More than 100 drivers have been engaged by the companies, including the Star Taxi Company, Yellow Taxicab Company, Shanghai Taxi Company, Central Taxi Company (all on the island) and the New Taxicab Company and Blue Taxicab Company, both on the mainland.

The Star Taxi Company reported that they will operate 10 cars at first today (beginning at 8 a.m.), which will be managed by new drivers who, they said, have received permission from the Traffic Department to go on the road. The company declared they will employ altogether 20 new drivers.

Although they have engaged 40 new drivers, the Yellow Taxicab Company stated that they will put on the road, beginning at 8 a.m., also, 10 cars. The company has a fleet of 20 vehicles.

Mainland Cabs. On the mainland, the New Taxicab Company said they might start with 10 cars today with new drivers.

Other taxi companies involved declined to be specific, though acknowledging that they might begin operation today.

If the meantime, the "Taxi Drivers' Association" held a meeting last night, when it was decided, according to well-informed sources, to send representatives to garages and taxicab parking places today with a view to induce the new personnel to stop work.

At the meeting held in the association's headquarters in Wanchai, about 300 members, including the majority of the strikers, attended.

It was reliably learned last night that police guards would be assigned today to various garages and parking spots.

HONGKONG AIM OF EVACUEES

Shanghai, November 11. With the danger to Shanghai further emphasised by the Chinese declaration of martial law, the British consular authorities have speeded up preparations for the evacuation of their nationals in the event of emergency, it is reliably learned today.

It is learned that Hong Kong will probably be the immediate destination of evacuees if non-essential Britons should be advised to leave.

The authorities have not, hitherto, followed the American example of publicly advising non-essential Britons to leave while transportation facilities are still normal, but, nevertheless, it is known they are quietly completing a detailed programme to cope with all eventualities.

The latest move in this direction is completion of a list of British nationals who are willing to act as drivers of motor vehicles, escorts or guards, messengers or dispatch riders, and labourers for shifting of baggage.

The British consular authorities are also reported to be ascertaining the number of British-owned motor vehicles, which would be available for transportation of goods and baggage in a case of emergency.

Shanghai "Home"

Of approximately 2,000 British nationals here, probably about half and to whom Shanghai is "home" in every sense of the word. The majority of this group are not expected to participate in any early voluntary evacuation scheme and may not go under any circumstances unless ordered.

Other foreign consular authorities are known to have completed their evacuation plans sometime ago, although they have not officially advised their non-essential nationals to leave.

Meanwhile, the Shanghai Garrison Commander, Lieutenant General Huang Pi-wu, announced today that to ease the critical situation here a detailed plan for the evacuation of non-essential Chinese from the city has been mapped out. — Reuters.

RN DESTROYERS FOR INDIA

Madras, November 11. Military sources said yesterday that three "A" class destroyers from Britain will be added to the fleet by the middle of next year. — Associated Press.

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Revaluation Of Gold Yuan: GY20 For US\$1

Nanking, November 11. The Central Political Council today decided to readjust the exchange rate of the gold yuan to 20 to one US dollar and lift the ban on private possession and transactions of gold and silver, it was authoritatively learned.

At the same time the government devalued its gold yuan by reducing the exchange rate between gold yuan and the Taiwan currency from 1,000 to one to 600 to 1.

The devaluation of the gold yuan and the lifting of the ban on gold and silver is expected to be rubber stamped by the Executive Yuan shortly and will be formally promulgated.

The Council's resolution also permitted people to open US dollar accounts in government banks with gold yuan. Accounts may be drawn after one year and will be paid in negotiable US dollar certificates.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wang Yun-wu, the former Finance Minister, is now appointed adviser to the Executive Yuan.

At the same time, it is reliably reported that Premier Wang, Deputy Premier Chang Li-sheng and National Defence Minister General Ho Ying-chin all agreed to work on in the same offices hereafter to increase efficiency in meeting the present deteriorating situation. — United Press.

Panicky Soldiers Raid Tientsin Restaurants

Tientsin, November 11. Hungry soldiers, dumped into North China after the collapse of Manchuria, went on a wild grab anything spree here today, provoking a commotion in the shopping district, and compelling many shops, restaurants and cafes to suspend business.

Defying the authority of the police, the soldiers staged a series of raids on restaurants, street vendors and small shops in an effort to convert merchandise into money with which to buy food. Many simply grabbed food.

By nightfall, the first serious casualty was reported. A street hawker was killed by a police bullet when he resisted the attempts of a soldier to surrender his eatables. The soldiers attacked the police when the latter intervened. In the fight, the police drew his revolver and fired, killing the vendor.

Accommodation For Evacuees

Several firms in Hong Kong have received requests from their agents at Shanghai to reserve accommodation here for evacuees from Shanghai and other North China cities.

Many foreign families are expected to arrive here for shelter during the next two weeks. The "China Mail" learned that some firms in China are planning to send the dependents of their senior staff to Manila until the situation in China improves.

The Hong Kong Government, however, has not received any requests from British consular organizations in China for accommodation in the Colony for the wives and children of their staffs.

The troops withdrawn from Manchuria were dumped within the Great Wall forts without even knowing where they were to report for duty. — Reuters.

Tojo Will Know His Fate Today

Tokyo, November 11. Former Premier Hideki Tojo and 24 other Japanese charged with high war crimes are to hear their fate from an Allied military tribunal tomorrow (Friday).

The 11-nation court took up the last phase of its 250,000 word judgment today—a slashing condemnation of the Japanese government and the men who framed its policy for atrocities committed during the China and Pacific wars.

The Tribunal President, Sir William Webb, of Australia, will complete reading of the general judgment shortly after the court convenes Friday morning and he is expected to begin reading the individual judgments against the accused an hour later. The personal judgments will run to more than 13,000 words, it is believed, and probably will consume two hours in the reading.

Recess Probable

There is no official word whether the sentences will be delivered in the morning or afternoon. It was believed, however, that a brief court recess would be called between declaration of the defendant's guilt or innocence and the actual sentencing.

The setting for the judgment day in the two and a half-year-old trial of the elderly men who ran Japan during the 17 years of aggressive planning and fighting is the auditorium of the War Ministry building where ironically Tojo and other militarists plotted to spread the Japanese empire throughout the Far East.

The accused generals, admirals and cabinet members will sit, as they have throughout the longest war crimes trial in history, across the big room from the Allied judges' benches. They will remain seated during the reading of the individual judgments.

But when it comes to the time for Sir William to mete out the sentences, the defendants will be brought into the prisoners box one at a time to hear their fate. Military policemen will escort each of the accused into the box, beginning with General Sadao Araki and go through the list alphabetically. Tojo is next to the last.

Rape Of Nanking

Today's portion of the judgment enumerated many mass atrocities in China, including the "rape of Nanking" on December 12, 1937. The court said many of the Japanese soldiers were drunk and went through the streets of Nanking indiscriminately killing women and children without apparent provocation of excuse.

Noting that the Japanese government officially classified that China war as an "incident" and considered Chinese soldiers in Manchuria as bandits, the court said the Japanese army refused to accept the fact that the rights of civilians of war

Long Lay-Off

The eight taxi companies took their vehicles off the roads on September 23 after their 24-hour ultimatum to the strikers to return to work and abandon the "go-slow" strike.

The strikers, comprising more than 500 men, demanded pay increments and better working conditions beginning September 23. A series of meetings took place between the employers and drivers with both sides adamant in their stand.

A statement the taxi companies declared that owing to bad business and fare limits they could not offer the men more than eight per cent. Regarding demands for holidays, sick leave, disablement benefits, insurance and medical fees, the owners stated that they had met most of those demands.

Efforts by the Labour Office to settle the dispute were unsuccessful.

The Star Taxi Company was the only one involved until September 21, when a partial walk-out began after the drivers heard that the daily wage increase from \$6 to \$8 could not be accepted. That affected 78 drivers and immobilised 49 taxis of the company.

Employees of the other seven companies, meanwhile, were staging a "go-slow" strike. When the companies promptly took their vehicles off the roads on September 23, the regular taxis immobilised, public hire vehicles occupied all the taxi ranks.

Look for the Name!

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30 PER BOTTLE

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

EXPANSION OF AIR TRAFFIC CONTINUING

HMS Alert Shelters

HMS Alert was delayed by bad weather yesterday and had sought shelter about 300 miles south of Hong Kong. She is expected to arrive here some time this evening. Lady Boyd, wife of Admiral Boyd, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Station, and her daughter, are on board the escort vessel.

SHORTAGES HELD UP PWD WORK

During the Military Administration very little reconstruction work was started because of the shortage of materials, skilled labour and transport, says the 1947-48 annual report of the Director of Public Works.

In the year under review, 2,000 plans were received by the PWD. The number approved was 1,384 of which 1,380 concerned work on the Island and 504 work on the Mainland.

The plans approved on the Island included 1,044 buildings of which 124 were new non-domestic structures, four new semi-European type buildings, 64 new Chinese type tenements, seven new European type houses, alterations and additions to 766 existing buildings, rehabilitation of 960 damaged buildings, and demolition of 19 damaged buildings.

The 504 approved plans for the Mainland concerned 1,000 buildings including 94 new non-domestic buildings, 54 new Chinese type tenements, 13 new European type houses, alterations and additions to 525 existing buildings, rehabilitation of 370 damaged buildings, and demolition of 34 damaged buildings.

Occupation permits were issued for 18 European type, 32 Chinese type houses, and 27 non-domestic buildings.

Seven major fires occurred, of which one at 78, N. Chau Street was the most serious, resulting in 11 deaths. The fire was caused by the lighting of a can of petrol on the third floor and although the building was of reinforced concrete with easy means of egress, the 11 occupants were trapped in the corner of a room.

A total of 571 notices affecting 773 houses were served on owners of dangerous buildings. There were 31 notices of buildings affecting 36 buildings, and causing death to 17 persons, and injuries to many others.

CHILD COULD DO NO WRONG

A quarrel between a woman who chastised a child for using abusive language to her, and the mother who refused to believe that her child could ever be in the wrong, resulted in a fight in which all who participated suffered injuries.

When the case came up before Mr. W. H. Latham at Kowloon yesterday, Mr. A. S. C. Corbett, counsel for the complainant, and Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remédios, counsel for the defendant, both agreed that the best thing would be to bind the two parties over.

Ping Su-yee and Wong Kay, the husband of Ng Lai-wah, were accordingly bound over in the sum of \$500 for one year.

Reminders

Today

Licensing Board meeting, Colonial Secretariat, Council Chamber, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Artillery (Plymouth) Band, H.K. Cricket Club, 8 p.m.
Sinhalese Club, gramophone concert, Helena May Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Exhibition of Oils and Water Colours, St. John's Cathedral, 10 a.m.
Scottish Dancing, European YMCA.
H.K. Keen Club, annual meeting, Root Garden, H.K. Hotel, 5.30 p.m.
H.K. Philatelic Society, meeting in SCM Post board room 5.30 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW
Exhibition of Oils and Water Colours, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 10 a.m.
Christ Church Annual Fete, Kowloon Tong, 3 p.m.
SUNDAY
Classical Concert, The H. Club, Talbot House, 50, Macdonnell Rd., 8.45 p.m.
Boulders and Concretions Exhibition, St. John's Cathedral, 10 a.m.
Exhibition of Oils and Water Colours, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 10 a.m.

Thirteen airline companies made use of Hong Kong's Kai Tak airfield last year, according to the 1947-48 annual report of the Director of Civil Aviation. The number of passengers carried in the same period was 113,326.

The Director said that the continued development of civil aviation and the establishment of new routes is reflected in the traffic figures for the Colony's airport.

He added that although the airport is regularly used by modern four-engined aircraft, the opinion that it is inadequate for the larger types, particularly in poor weather conditions, remains unchanged.

He said that a site for a new airport which will conform with the standards of the International Civil Aviation Organisation has been found but work has not yet begun.

The facilities of Kai Tak for the handling of passengers were improved by the construction of a temporary building including a restaurant and waiting rooms. The facilities for aircraft were made better by the construction of hardstanding and the installation of additional navigational aids.

Cowing to the difficult approach, the airfield is not open at night but emergency lighting is available and was used twice with success during 1947-48.

Freight And Mail Increase

Freight and mail conveyed by air increased from 328 tons in 1946-47 to 1,500 tons in 1947-48.

Four British, two Chinese, three Philippine, one American, one French, one Norwegian, and one Siamese companies fly regularly to Hong Kong.

The service to the United Kingdom, operated by the British Overseas Airways Corporation over a 2,623-mile route, was increased during the period under review to twice a week and the flying time was reduced to five-and-a-half days.

Eighty-four are employed on the BOAC service but three months it is possible to reach Europe in three-and-a-half days by a Norwegian company using land planes.

The report added that the Chinese air transport companies continued to carry the bulk of the traffic in and out of the Colony, and handled 50 per cent of the passengers. Fares remain high in comparison with those prevailing in Europe and America but there were considerable reductions. For example the cost of a journey to Manila which was HK\$800 at the beginning of the year is now HK\$500 by a superior type aircraft and the journey to Shanghai costs HK\$380 instead of HK\$700. With effect from February 1, the airport landing fees have been increased by 100 per cent and accommodation fees by 50 per cent on the standard rate in 1937. This increase of airport fees is still low in comparison with those levied in other countries.

Relations With China

Aviation relations with China were placed on a mutually satisfactory basis by a bi-lateral agreement between China and the United Kingdom which was negotiated in Nanking by representatives from London and Hong Kong. This agreement was signed on July 23 and gave British airlines the right to use four of China's airports.

As a result of this, Hong Kong Airways Limited, was designated to operate routes to Shanghai and Canton, and the first British scheduled service to China arrived at Shanghai on December 2. A similar agreement with the Philippines was initiated in Manila in December and signed on January 7 at Manila.

The long established flying training school of a local commercial enterprise, operated in a fleet of four light aircraft and 12 locally trained pupils gained pilot licences, concluded the report.

HKVDC Orders

Orders by Colonel L. T. Ride, Commandant, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, dated November 11, follow:—
Following extract from Hong Kong Government Gazette No. 61 dated November 5, 1948, is published: "No. 1018. The Hon. the Governor has been pleased to approve that the following order be allowed to 'H.K. V.D.C.' in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps with effect from October 27, 1948:—
"Q. General. The routine for D.Q.M.S. and Q.M.S. will be held on Tuesday, November 18, 1948 at 10.45 hours in the lecture room at Corps H.Q.
"C. General. The routine for Christmas Cards are available at 40 cents each on application to the Quartermaster, H.K.V.D.C.
"D. General. The routine for (a) A club, as above, is being formed under the auspices of H.Q. Land Forces. (b) The object of this club is to be the encouragement of all types of flying with the exception of racing which is already well catered for. (c) Horses are already available for riding in Kowloon and at Fanling. Full details can be obtained from the Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C. Any person willing to come a founder-member should apply to the Honorary Secretary of the Yolo and H.K. Club, The Office of the Flag Officer, The Second Lt. Commandant, D.P.S., Hong Kong, by December 1, 1948. It is hoped to be able to run some flying show on the Flying Area before Christmas. Later on in the New Year it is also hoped to have a Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve meeting. It is unlikely that this will start this year."

1947 RECORD HK WET PERIOD

For Hong Kong, 1947 was a very wet year, according to the 1947-48 annual report of the Royal Observatory.

The rainfall between June and September, 1947 inclusive was 85 inches—more than a normal year's total and 30 inches above the normal for the period.

The report added that except for the May-August period in 1947, the period from June to September last year was the wettest four-month period on record.

The high summer rainfall was to some extent offset by deficiencies in the other months, but 1947's total was 18 inches above normal.

Sunshine was deficient, the months April to September all being below normal. This, combined with the high rainfall, made the year the wettest and dulliest since 1920.

The poor summer was followed by a fine and dry winter. For March 1948—sunshine was 57 hours above average and the low rainfall of 3.5 inches against an average of 13 inches caused a serious water shortage in the spring.

During the year 1947-48 no typhoons passed sufficiently close to cause gales in the Colony, said the annual report.

SHANGHAI FLAG FOR ROTARIANS

At the Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon at 12.30 p.m. in the Peninsula Hotel yesterday, a flag was presented by Mr. W. J. Hawkins to the Club on behalf of the Shanghai Rotarians.

Mr. Ngai Shing-kwan of Hong Kong and Dr. L. A. Khan of Canton were the other two visiting Rotarians. An interesting talk on a four-and-a-half day trip from Australia to the United Kingdom was given by F. C. Clemon. Visitors present were Mr. B. H. Lounson, Squadron Leader D. M. Galt and Mr. Eugene Penn.

The Club will pay a visit to the Macao Rotarians on Saturday, November 27. Kowloon Rotarians are invited to join the visiting party.

REMEMBRANCE DAY FUND

Donations acknowledged:—
International Entertainment Enterprises Ltd. 704.00
Gouldrey 100.00
Union Church Victoria 104.00
H. J. Mandel 20.00
Anonymous 100.00
Kowloon Union Church 81.00
St. Andrew's Church 251.40
Total HK\$683.64

Seven Cemeteries Close In Colony

Seven cemeteries were closed and one was extended during 1947-48, according to the annual report for that period by the Chairman of the Urban Council.

The seven cemeteries were Mount Caroline Cemetery, Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, West Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, West Extension Cemetery, Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, East Kai Lung Wan Cemetery, Chai Wan Cemetery, and New Kowloon Cemetery.

The New Kowloon Cemetery No. 1 at Kowloon City was extended.

In the same period, 13,538 burials (including cremations) took place as compared with 20,640 in 1935, 23,374 in 1936, 20,640 in 1937, 36,188 in 1938 and 37,303 in 1946-47.

Cremations totalled 472 at the Sookung Cemetery, the Kai Lung Wan Crematorium and the Kowloon Crematorium. At the Kai Lung Wan Crematorium alone 443 Government cremations were recorded.

Estimations in the period under review totalled 69,303 including 57,141 Government cremations. The majority of the cremations took place at the New Kowloon No. 1 Cemetery (4,016 private and 45,048 Government), and at the Kai Lung Wan, West Cemetery (2,845 private and 7,004 Government).

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21-Gun Salute For Prince (ss.)

A Royal Salute of 21 guns in Hong Kong will greet the birth of Princess Elizabeth's baby and all British warships in the harbour will dress ship with masthead flags to commemorate the occasion.

In addition, there will be a searchlight and fireworks display by the Fleet.

An official announcement yesterday said that a Royal Salute will be fired by all saluting ships in the harbour as soon as possible after the news of the birth of the Royal baby is received.

If the announcement reaches the Colony during the night, the salute will be fired at 8 a.m. the next day.

After firing the salute, all British warships will dress ship with masthead flags. A searchlight and fireworks display by the Fleet is being prepared in honour of the occasion. This may take place on the day of the Royal birth, or on the following day, depending on the time the news is received.

A special announcement will be made by Radio Hong Kong giving the information on which day the Naval fireworks display will be carried out.

At 7.15 p.m. on the day to be announced ships will switch on illuminating lights until 12.50. At 8 p.m., the display will start, with rockets, coloured signal lights and flares being fired and searchlights shown at intervals for half an hour, after which ships will again switch on their illuminating lights until 10 p.m.

Personalia

Mr. and Mrs. Faessel passed through Hong Kong yesterday on their way from Hapthong to Shanghai by Air France.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Willis arrived in the Colony yesterday by Air France from Saigon.

Dr. Thornton, Mr. E. Marchetti, Miss Marchetti, and Mr. Pilon left for Shanghai yesterday by Air France.

Mr. and Mrs. Michon, Mr. and Mrs. D.D.L. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. C.R.F. Cuerden, Mrs. G. Hodgkinson, Mrs. A.J. Anderson, Messrs. R.E. Lockwood, J.O. Gastan, A. Zulacra, J.D.W. Hubbeling, M. Stain, and E. Fano left the Peninsula Hotel on Wednesday.

New arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel on Wednesday included Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lok, Dr. (Miss) J.M. Quintana, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J.Y. Jewell, Messrs. F.S. Lokan, Chuan, Curt Riber, J.N. Evans, J.H. Robertson, N.E. Jure, H.O. Sweetberg, and Miss M.E. Goodman.

Mr. Vladimir Nicolavich Drongoff, architect, of 60 Kimberley Road, ground floor, and Miss Elizabeth Vitalovna, secretary, were married at the Supreme Court Marriage Registry yesterday in the presence of Mr. A.V. Spoor and Mr. V.V. Loukintsky.

PRIZE-GIVING AT HEEP YUNN

Ribbon-tied certificates were given to 56 students of the Heep Yunn School by the Honourable T. W. Kwok at the school's annual speech day ceremony yesterday evening.

Before the distribution of the certificates Mr. Kwok laid a foundation stone in the school's gymnasium, which is already partly built. Following the laying of the stone the students gave a drill display.

The school principal, Mrs. Y. C. Cheung when reading the annual report said that for the first time in the school's history 11 students have entered their names for the Hong Kong School Leaving Certificate.

To the 16 classes the school has added a kindergarten class.

Staff Welcome

Mrs. Cheung also said that the school was happy to welcome back two old members of the staff. Miss Hopkins came from England in 1947 and took up a position as domestic science teacher.

In May of this year a Chinese play, "Ming Pottery Smashed" was presented in the Heep Yunn Theatre. The actors were outside amateurs but some of the students took part. The result was very encouraging and over \$12,000 was added to the Building School Funds.

Old students association has been revived under the enthusiastic leadership of Mrs. Hunt (Kwok Wai-chan). The old students are either teaching nursing or settled down here or abroad.

Mrs. Cheung then thanked the staff for all their good work. Special thanks were conveyed to Mr. Morgan for all his help and advice. She said that they were indeed, fortunate to have the kindly interest of both Chinese and English Governments in their welfare.

The Hon. Mr. T. W. Kwok after presenting the certificates, gave some good advice to the students. He said that there was no limit to learning and they should make use of what knowledge they gained in school.

Presentation

Those to receive certificates were:—

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL:
Lam Lin Ying, Lee Wai Chan, Leung Kum Yee, Leung Kam Yu, Ma Kit Ching, Mak Yim Chan, Tang Sum Yee, Tse Yui Mei, Wai Tuen Yee, Wong Kuek Yuen, Wong Shu Fung, Wong Wai Sun.

JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL:
Chan Yuen Nor, Chut Shiu Ling, Ching Yuen Man, Fung Kam Po, Ho Wai Kum, Lam Lai Kuen, Lam Yui Chee, Law Yuk Mei, Lee Chiu Mei, Lee Pik Dip, Leung Tze Lam, Mok Kwai Lan, Ng Kwai Wai, Ng Wai Tung, Yui Kwai, Wan Shuk China, Wong Shuk Hing, Wong Fung Choi, Wong Man Hong and Yip Oi Lam.

HIGHER PRIMARY II:
Cheung Tse Yuen, Chow Yiu Kai, Fong Fuk Tim, Fung Yai Fong, Tai Wing Shin, Leung Yuen Haan, Ling Kam Hung, Ma Mei Mei, Mok Mei Lan, Ng Kwok Ying, Ng Shuk Fong, Ng Yuen Wan, Tang Wai Fong, Tang Yuen Mei, Tse Pik Lin, Shum Moon Shin, Tsang Kang Tong, Wan Shui Hing, Wan Shui Mei, Wong Ching Yee, Wong Pui Lan, Wong Shui Wai, Wong Kuek Ying and Yip Oi Fun.

Those present were:—
Mrs. T. W. Kwok, Canon E.W.L. Martin, Mr. E. Y. Kwan, Mrs. E. L. Tseung, Prof. Ma Kaam, Rev. Li Po Woo, Arch-Deacon Lee Kau Yui, Miss E.S. Atkins, Miss F. C. Langford, Mr. W.S.T. Loney, Lt. Col. E.G. Hazleton, Mrs. W.K. Cheung, Miss B.M. Foye, Miss Gray, Miss Swift, Mr. M.G. O'Connor and Mr. L.P. Morgan.

CHARLES LOSEBY

CHRIST CHURCH

WATERLOO ROAD, KOWLOON TONG.

THE ANNUAL FETE

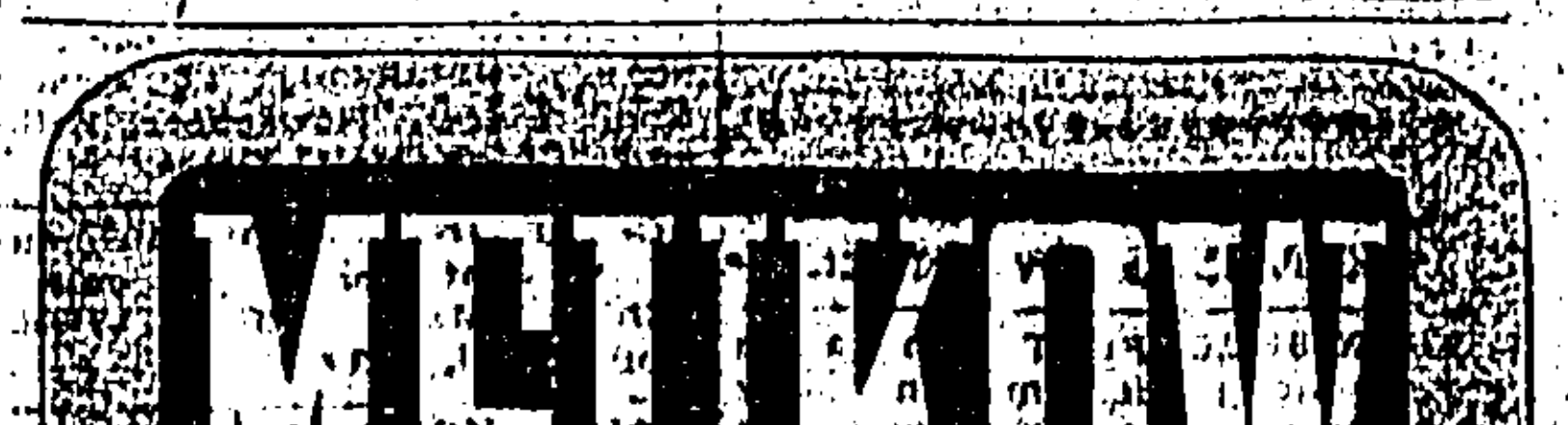
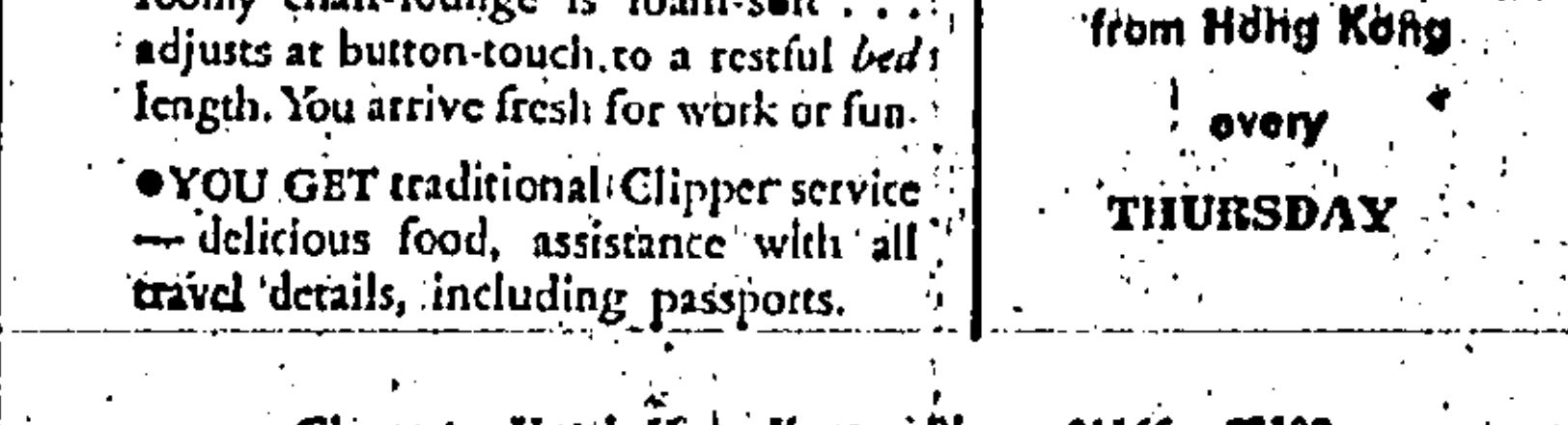
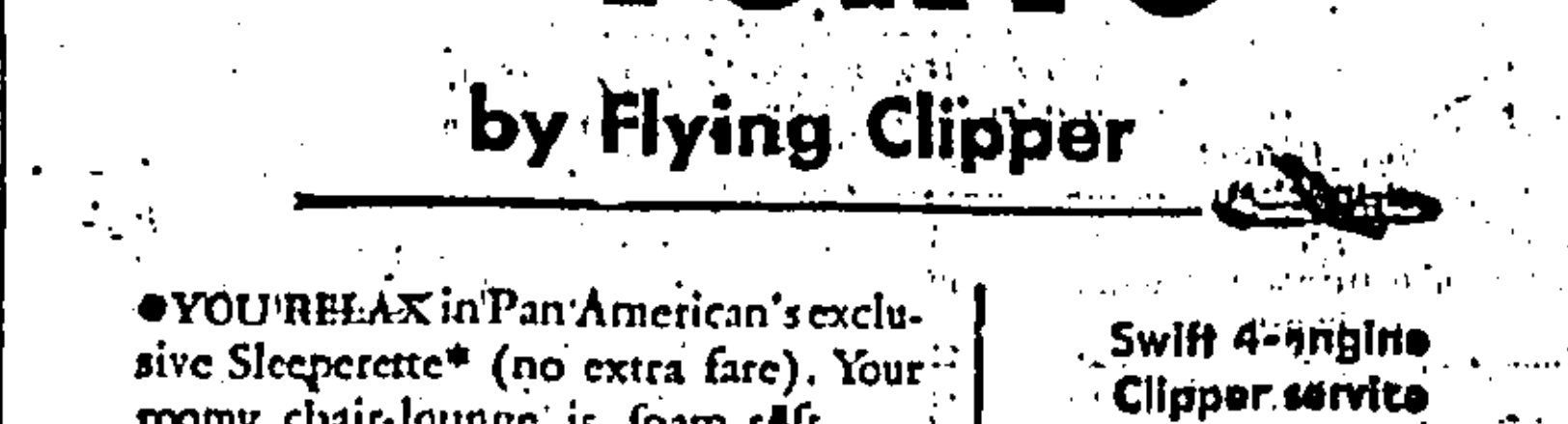
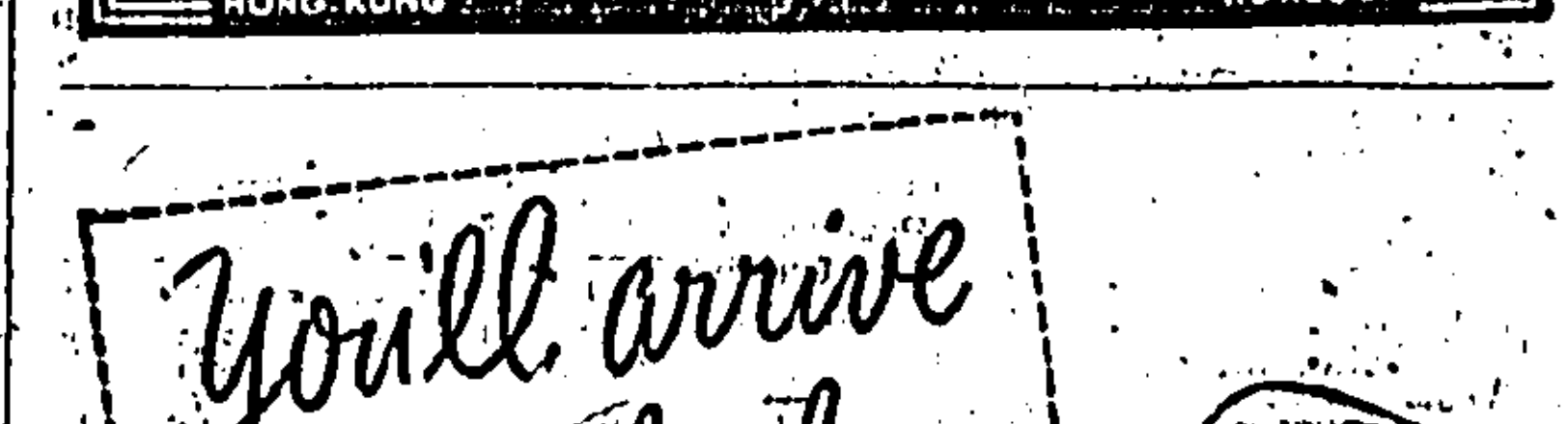
Will be held in the CHURCH GROUNDS on SATURDAY, 13th NOVEMBER. MRS. P. S. CASSIDY has kindly promised to open THE FETE at 3 p.m.

SPEND A FEW HOURS AT THE SIDE SHOWS! HOOP LA, AUNT SALLY, DARTS, SKITTLES, RIFLE RANGE, LUCKY DIP, COCONUT SHIES, FONY RIDES, ETC.

SOLVE YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING PROBLEMS! CUDDLY KOALAS FOR THE KIDDIES. TOYS JUST THE THING FOR FATHER! WINTER WOOLLIES FOR BABIES. SUITABLE GIFTS FOR GROWN UPS.

TEAS WILL BE SERVED.

13th NOVEMBER, 3 p.m.—10 p.m.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion.
\$1 for every additional word per insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate Insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion of 25 words. 25 cents every additional word per insertion.
Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication in the following day's paper.
Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

No. 658.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on the original form which should bear their name and address.
A suitable announcement will be inserted free of charge if Advertiser's requirements are satisfactorily answered.

POSITION WANTED

YOUNG PORTUGUESE Girl seeks employment preferably as Receptionist or Typist. Speaks English, Portuguese and Cantonese. Please reply Box No. 690 "China Mail".

POSITIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced Lady Cashier, must be accustomed to the National Cash Register. Reply P.O. Box 470, Hong Kong.

WANTED—Female Stenographer with knowledge of the Dutch language. Apply Box No. 666 "China Mail".

WANTED—Chinese Confidential Secretary, capable of good shorthand, typing and translation. Reply in first instance to Box 665 "China Mail".

WANTED KNOWN

ROTHERS, please note that stocks of "EATCO" diapers are getting low as result of shipping strike. Get baby's supply now at the new reduced price.

LADIES, we have at your service all specialized operations for Helene Curles cool waves, manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty Parlor—Phone 50384—43, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.

CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine Peking and Tientsin, lovely designs and colorings, various sizes. Come and inspect at The China Rug Co., Kowloon Building, 4th Floor (Opposite Hong Kong Hotel), Queen's Road, Central.

NEWLY ARRIVED Underwood Typewriters, standard and portable, finest typewriter ribbons and carbon papers, obtainable at The World Typewriter Co., 48, Wellington Street, Hong Kong. Tel. 20506.

RENOUVEE Imported and Locally made Autumn dresses, suits, coats, 503 Victoria House, 5, Wyndham Street.

ENTIRE WARDROBE requirements in the latest shades and distinctive fashions, very attractively priced. Hollywood Store, 206 Melbourne Hotel.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE SWINDON BOOK STORE, 35 NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327

PREMISES WANTED

FURNISHED FLAT with garage along Kowloon side. Three in family willing to pay \$1,000 monthly for suitable apartments. Reply Box 647 "CHINA MAIL".

WANTED unfurnished or furnished flat or house, 3 good bedrooms, Kowloon side approx HK\$1000 per month. Box No. 692 "CHINA MAIL".

TUITION GIVEN

A LADY has a few vacancies for pupils who desire to learn typing or shorthand after office hours. Reasonable fee. Apply Box 664 "China Mail".

AGENCY

LOCAL Cotton Mill wishes to make direct contact with Cotton Importers. Please write P.O. Box 1206.

FOR SALE

AMERICAN woollen materials: Chenille bedspreads and dressing gown, bed-room rug, bath mats, sport shirts, plastic babies' pants, rain coats, French Lan- come perfumes etc. Autumn sale at the Cordial Company, 35 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH WORSTED GREY FLANNEL, 50" wide HK\$200 per yard, any length. Relliance Trading Co., Ltd., David House, Tel. 25240.

OFFICE AND FLAT, completely furnished, to be taken over. Near the Star Ferry. Owner leaving Colony. Quick sale at reasonable price. For full particulars apply Mr. L. Hempel, 30, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE

PENCILS per dozen, lead \$1.25 & \$1.70, blue checking \$1.80, red checking \$1.50 hard copying \$2.50, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

PLASTIC-BACKED Carbon Paper, more expensive but does not curl and last much longer, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

OLD LIBRARIES Renovated in choice tropic and insect-proof materials, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

BRITISH STRING, in 1-lb. balls, thick, medium, fine, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

PRINTING of every description executed with accuracy and promptness. Ring 23123 and our representative will call on you. Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

LOOSE-LEAF BINDERS made any size to accommodate company records or account sheets, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

CHINESE Embroidery goods of all descriptions, retail and wholesale at factory prices. The Eastern Embroidery Company, 45, Chungking Arcade, Kowloon.

AIR PILOTS' Log Books, strongly bound in hard covers, printed on good paper, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

PLAYING CARDS and Bridge Scores with contract rules, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

CHILDREN'S PARTY Cards in several designs, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

INLAND REVENUE 1947 Ordinances with tables, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

PILOT RADIOS: Same reliable pre-war quality now obtainable at popular prices, made possible only by increased demand and large sales. Allwave sets from \$240 each. Obtainable at all the better dealers or direct from: Colonial Agencies, Tseokchoy Bldg., 14 Queen's Road, Phone 26310.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 39 of 1932, as amended by 29 of 1933, 24 of 1935, 15 of 1936, at Ye Olds Printer, Ltd.

CHINA MAIL POSTCARD—\$1.50 for 5 or 30 cents each. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL X'MAS CARDS at 50 cents each with envelope to match. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL at \$2.00 per copy. Obtainable at all leading Book Stores and "China Mail" Office.

HONG KONG FILM AND THEATRE NEWS at 50 cents per copy. Obtainable at leading Book Stores, Newspaper Sellers and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages at 50 cents each. On sale at "China Mail" Office, Windsor House, Tel. 25312.

HONG KONG & DIRECTORY (1948 Edition)—Containing Hong List, Government Offices, Hospitals, Schools, Churches, Consulates, Services, Clubs, Agencies, Who's Who, and Residences. All information complete to March 31, 1948. On sale at all leading Book Shops and "China Mail" Office.

Service Auction Rooms

A. E. B. de Souza, Auctioneer. Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., Telephone 31867.

NOTICE

Re. 1949 ISSUE OF THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY

WILL ALL SECRETARIES OF THE CLUBS IN HONG KONG & KOWLOON, KINDLY RE- VISE THEIR ENTRY LISTS OF THEIR CLUBS WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY AND RETURN TO

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

Windsor House Telephone 32312

Tenders for W.D. Surplus stocks of Glass.

Tenders are invited for the purchase from W.D. of surplus stocks of glass in Engineer Stores Depot Shamshui.

Stocks consist of—

10 oz Glass Sizes	No. of Sheets
3 3/4" x 10 1/2"	48
4" x 8"	225
6" x 12"	277
6 3/4" x 13"	63
6" x 15"	53
7" x 10"	538
7" x 11"	1200
7" x 12"	1121
7" x 13"	489
7 1/2" x 14"	134
8 1/2" x 14"	19
8" x 9"	31
8" x 10"	61
9" x 10"	676
9" x 11"	84

18 oz Glass Sizes	No. of Sheets
8" x 8"	16
10" x 8"	21
8" x 10"	11481
11" x 8 3/4"	116
12" x 5 3/4"	22
8" x 10 3/4"	44
10" x 9 3/4"	73
10 3/4" x 8 3/4"	41
10 3/4" x 7 3/4"	138
12" x 8 3/4"	129
12" x 10"	19418
12 1/2" x 8"	68
14" x 12"	33184
14" x 14"	4157

Stocks may be inspected in E.S.D. Shamshui by arrangement with C.R.E. Headquarters (Tel. 34121 Ext. 152) on 15th November 48 and 16th November 1948.

Tenders will be forwarded to C.R.E. Headquarters, "A" & "B" Blocks, Queen's Road East, by 11.00 a.m. on 23rd November 1948. Envelopes will be clearly marked:—

"Tender for Surplus Glass."

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers. Padder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, November 12, 1948

Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 35 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak Bed Room Suite, Sets of Golf Clubs, Philco & Philips Radios, Hermes Baby Portable Typewriter, Babies Stroller, Radio Pick Up, Babies Cots, Refrigerators, Ghostfield Suites, Office Desks, Bureau, Gas Heater, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chest of Drawers, Low Boys, Bed Side Tables, Hand Sewing Machines, Camp-horwood Chests, Dining Tables, Sideboards, Glass Cabinets, Chairs, Carpets, Single Divans, Double & Single Bedsteads, Cutlery, Crockery, Book Cases, Mirrors, and Blackwood Furniture, Etc., Etc.

Also

6 Porcelain Water Closets, 2 Enamelled Baths, 5 Porcelain Wash Basins.

On View from Thursday, the 11th November, 1948.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE

Royal Artillery (Plymouth) Band

Open Air Band Concert

Hong Kong Cricket Club,

Friday, November 19,

at 5 p.m.

Owing to the fact that the Troopship "Lancaster", on which the R.A. Band is travelling, has advanced its sailing date to Thursday, November 18, the Open-Air Band Concert at the Hong Kong Cricket Club will now be given on Friday, November 12, at 5 p.m., i.e., advanced one week.

Owing to lack of time, will all those who have received invitations for November 19, please accept this notification to attend on November 12, instead.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NEW ISSUE OF SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have decided to issue 2,000,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$5.00 each at par. Shareholders will be offered two new shares for every complete number of three shares held by them as at 20th November, 1948. Where any fraction of a share is involved, it shall be completely disregarded.

Shareholders will receive formal notice on or about the 30th November, 1948, and they, or their nominees, will be required to deposit with the Company's Bankers, the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, the amount payable upon acceptance of the additional shares (viz. \$3.00 per share) on or before 4th January, 1949. In the case of shareholders whose registered address is outside the Colony, the date for application will be extended to 22nd February, 1949.

The balance due on the additional shares (viz. \$2.00 per share) will be payable at such time or times as shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD, Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong, Nov. 12, 1948.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the twenty-sixth Ordinary Meeting of the Company's shareholders will be held at 12 noon on Saturday, the 27th day of November, 1948, or as soon thereafter as the Extraordinary General Meeting shall conclude, in the Company's Hong Kong Office, St. George's Building, 2nd Floor, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, for the purpose of:

1. Receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 30th September, 1948.
2. Electing two Directors.
3. Appointing auditors and fixing their remuneration.
4. Confirming the Interim Dividend of 40 cents per share, less Tax, and sanctioning the recommendation of the Directors as to a payment of a Final Dividend of \$1 per share in respect of fully paid shares and a proportionate amount in respect of partly paid shares, less Tax deductible under the Inland Revenue Ordinance 1947.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed as from 20th November to 6th December, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. W. A. WOOD, Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong, Nov. 9, 1948.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

NOTICE

Owing to circumstances beyond their control, the Admission Tickets (\$2) to their 72nd "Al Fresco" Fete on December 12, 1948, and the Raffle Tickets conducted by the Chinese Young Ladies Association (Rosary Church) have been cancelled. Purchasers of these tickets, who have not yet returned them to the sellers for cancellation, are requested to do so immediately, and obtain their cash refund.

A. E. TAVARES, Treasurer General.

Pears Case Still Before Magistrate

The submission made by Mr. Marcus da Silva on November 1 that the magistrate's court had no jurisdiction to hear the 18 summonses against his client, was rejected by Mr. J. Wicks in a written ruling yesterday.

Mr. da Silva submitted that as 4 Knight Street was run by Mrs. Bertha Pears as a boarding house, the summonses sworn out by George Victor King and George Edward Coster should have been heard by the Tenancy Tribunal, as the issue for decision was whether the premises were used as a boarding house or not.

Replying for the complainants, Mr. A. J. Clifford, said that the magistrate's court had jurisdiction over the case as defendant was summoned for overcharging rent. Holding joint jurisdiction with the civil (tenancy) tribunal, the court has power to hear all relevant evidence on the case.

Giving his decision yesterday Mr. Wicks said, in part: "The complainants have placed their case, and, at that stage, Mr. da Silva submits in effect that, in view of the evidence adduced by the complainants, and of the jurisdiction which is vested in the Tenancy Tribunal by Section 1(2) of the Ordinance, in relation, particularly, to Section 2 (1) (d) of the Ordinance a magistrate, who has not been vested with such jurisdiction, must, perforce, dismiss the summonses for want of jurisdiction."

"Under Sections 8 and 11 of the Ordinance, Jurisdiction is specifically given to a Magistrate for the purpose of determining a process brought within such sections, and I must refer particularly to Section 8(1)(d), under which, no less than six of the summonses were brought, which makes a relevant evidence adduced before a Magistrate regarding the 'hire of any furniture, fittings or fixtures'."

"From an examination of the record I can find no evidence that could not properly be brought by a complainant under the provisions of the Ordinance under which the summonses have been issued, nor have I had any notice of an application under Section 3(2) of the Ordinance."

One Of Many Grounds

"This is only one of many grounds on which Mr. da Silva's submission fails, but I think it proper to mention one other. It was on July 20, over three months ago, that the first complainant completed his evidence before this court, and I see, from a perusal of that evidence, that the complainant had deposited to all the alleged facts on which Mr. da Silva now bases his submission, even describing the room was furnished, giving a detailed list of that furniture, and of the conditions of his tenancy. "A plea to the jurisdiction should be brought at the earliest possible time, especially in a Criminal Court where subsequent, and possibly fruitless, hearings may result in delay in the trial of prisoners who are in custody."

"A delay of three months is unreasonable, and leads to the inference that the evidence lead in relation to furniture, and other conditions of the tenancy, was relevant to the sections of the Ordinance under which the summonses were brought, particularly Section 8(1)(d) of the Ordinance."

"The submissions made on behalf of the defendant are rejected."

An application made by Mr. da Silva's clerk for a *Cave Statu* was opposed by Mr. Clifford on the grounds that it was premature as the case had not yet been completed.

The court fixed the afternoon of November 24 for the next hearing of the summonses.

HONG KONG KENNEL CLUB

CLUB

Owing to the date of the Open Air Band Concert being advanced to November 12, the date of the Annual Meeting of the Hong Kong Kennel Club has been postponed to Tuesday, November 16, at 5.30 p.m. in the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel.

H. M. HOWELL, Hon. Secretary.

H. K. K. C.

OVERHAUL FOR CHARRED RIVER STEAMER

Lying idle off the Cosmopolitan Dock about 200 yards from the Shamshui Ferry Wharf, is the fire-gutted river steamer Sai On, awaiting a complete overhaul, expected to begin next month.

Early this year the ownership of the vessel was transferred to the Tai Yip Co., Ltd., from the Tung On Shipping Company, original owners of the ms. Sai On.

The new owners expect to run the Sai On after the completion of her repairs on the Hong Kong-Canton service.

Built in 1924 by the Talkoo Dockyard as a vessel for the China coastal trade, the Sai On was gutted by fire, resulting in the tragic loss of more than 100 lives in the early morning of February last year.

She flew the British flag. With a gross tonnage of 4,950 tons, she measures 225 feet long and has a beam of 42 feet.

Just before the outbreak of the Pacific war, she was taken out from the Colony by her crew to Macao where she lay low after the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong. In September, 1943, the Japanese, in a daring coup seized the vessel at Macao wharves and brought her here.

Meanwhile not far away, her sister ship the Tung On awaits reconstruction. The vessel, which was sold two months ago by the Tai Yip Company, is scattered just before the outbreak of the Pacific war. After the Liberation she was salvaged. Reports that she will be turned into a floating hotel could not be confirmed.

BAD WEATHER DELAYS SHIPS

Prevailing bad weather delayed the departure of many ships due to leave Hong Kong yesterday.

Only the steamers Anhai and Yochow (both Butterfield and Swire) left port for Amoy and Singapore.

Awaiting for good weather to continue on their 12,000-mile maiden voyage to Shanghai from Canada are the sister motorships Ching Wen and Kule Men, which arrived here late on Wednesday afternoon.

Both were forced to seek refuge here by typhoon gales in the China Sea.

Flying the Chinese flag, each of the aluminium super-structure river vessels, specially built in Quebec City for the China-river service, has a Norwegian master, Chinese engineers and Canadian crew.

Mr. A. Fulland is skipper of the mv. Ching Wen with Mr. E. D. Linn as first officer and Mr. W. Y. Shing as first engineer. In command of the mv. Kule Men is Mr. A. Halbert with Mr. C. N. Chen as first engineer.

Each vessel has a crew of 22 men. After delivering the vessels, the foreign crew will fly to Canada, and new all-Chinese crew will take over.

GLENGYLE HAS TO HEAVE TO

News was received yesterday that rough seas had forced the motor vessel Glengyle to heave to in the China Sea on her way to Hong Kong from Shanghai.

Aboard the vessel are naval craft including motor launches shipped from Japan.

The mv. Glengyle was due to arrive here yesterday afternoon. The local agents, Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., expect the ship to reach the Colony today or early tomorrow.

HARRIMAN REALTY CO., LTD.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND VALUERS

"COME TO US FOR ADVICE"

ALL TYPES INDUSTRIAL & DOMESTIC PROPERTIES AVAILABLE

201 Victoria House Wyndham Street, Tel. 31602.

Telegrams "Harriman"

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Well, I wouldn't say I 'take' this man exactly, Reverend—
—I'm sort of settling for him!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

Practically everybody, except some most extraordinary mortal, has given a display of temper at the bridge table. Not only by means of his manner of conversation, but through intentional act, in bidding, leading or playing the purpose being to get even with his partner for something the latter had done. Whether such a deliberate move to punish his partner turned out entirely as intended, or happened to prove surprisingly profitable, we hope the display of temper is always followed by bright apology.

South was duly contrite for his manner and what he did. He apologized all over the place for having let his partner down. He expressed his regrets also to East and West for having by his demeanor tempted them into their doublet.

West put on the climax by apologizing too. "I got just what I deserved," he said. "I should not have doubled, having my notion on an opponent's mannerism. And you can bet I'm not going to do that again." The smiling North and the innocent victim, East, could only stay silent through it all, except to nod acceptance of the apologies.

Tomorrow's Problem

S J 9 7 5 H A J 6 4 2 D K J 8 3 C None

S Q 8 4 7 3 H 7 5 4 3 D 10 9 C 5 3

S K J H A 6 D A K 8 5 4 C J 10 9 8

(Dealer: West. Both sides vulnerable.)

West: North: East: South: 1 C 1 H 2 D 2 S 4 H 4 S Dbl. Pass 5 H Pass 6 NT Dbl.

South went away out of bounds, from the standpoint of approved human behavior, when he heard North's takeout of the business double of 4-Spades. Anybody could tell, from the manner in which he bid the 6-No Trumps, that he was trying to punish his partner for the takeout. It was because of that manner that West doubled, rather than because he had such a good lead to set up.

What do you think is the best way for North and South to bid their way into 4-Spades?

SAK 10 6 3 H Q D 9 7 6 5 C K 8 4

SAK 10 6 3 H Q D 9 7 6 5 C K 8 4

SAK 10 6 3 H Q D 9 7 6 5 C K 8 4

SAK 10 6 3 H Q D 9 7 6 5 C K 8 4

SAK 10 6 3 H Q D 9 7 6 5 C K

RUSSIAN THREAT

Will Force Down Planes
Out Of Berlin Corridor

Berlin, November 10.

The Russians today threatened to force down Allied planes which stray from the narrow aerial corridors between the Western occupation zones and blocked Berlin.

They were told at once by the United States Army Command that they would be held "fully and completely" responsible for injury or damage if the threat were carried out.

Lieutenant-General G. S. Lucyanenko, Chief of Staff of the Soviet Military Administration, made the threat in a communication to Brigadier-General Charles K. Galey, Chief of Staff of the American Military Government.

General Lucyanenko said any planes found by Soviet air patrols flying outside air corridors or flying without nationality marks would be forced to land on the nearest airfield in the Russian Zone.

In reply, General Galey notified him: "You are informed that full and complete responsibility will rest on the shoulders of the Soviet authorities should any injury be sustained by any aircraft or personnel or any damage occur to our planes as a result of Soviet action taken in this connection."

Fighter Escorts?

Asked if the Western Allied Command would give fighter plane protection to their aerial transports if the Russians carried out their threat, General Galey said that would have to be decided at a higher level.

Two other developments showed the troubles Russia is having in her zone. It was disclosed that Fritz Koehler, chief editor of the Communist Party paper, Die Neue Deutschland, had resigned from the Party and refused to continue working on the paper. At the same time, Russia discontinued 22 passenger trains which had been entering Berlin from the Soviet Zone.

RADIO

This is Radio Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 9.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band.

12.15 p.m.—Catholic Prayers by the Rev. Father R.W. Gellagher, S.J. (Studio).

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

1.00 p.m.—Edis Memorial Service (Studio).

1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.25 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.30 p.m.—"Made for You".

2.00 p.m.—Class Down.

2.10 p.m.—Programme Summary.

2.40 p.m.—Children's Half Hour: "Dragon Smoke Island" (by Dorothy).

3.00 p.m.—"Platter Time" Introduced by Philip Barry (Studio).

7.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).

7.15 p.m.—Talk: "Sports Review" (Studio).

7.30 p.m.—New Light Symphony Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—From the Edinburgh (London Relay).

8.10 p.m.—Orchestral Selections from Gilbert and Sullivan.

8.30 p.m.—A Mystery Play "The Cliff Road" by Sir Kenneth Loch (Studio).

9.00 p.m.—Choral and Orchestral Concert.

10.00 p.m.—Radio News Reel (London Relay).

10.15 p.m.—"Window on Italy" Narrated by Edward Ward (London Relay).

11.15 p.m.—Weather Report and Class Down.

LEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE, QUEEN'S RD., C.
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. daily

SHOWING TODAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20 P.M.

JOAN CRAWFORD
and VAN HEFLIN



NEW WARNER HIT
RAYMOND MASSEY, GERALDINE BROOKS, GUY EMMETT, JERRY WARD

White House
"Decaying"

Washington, November 10.
The White House has given new evidence that it needs repair—the grand piano belonging to President Truman's daughter, Margaret, has almost fallen through the floor.

Miss Truman made the discovery when she entered her room and saw the piano was "top-sidled." She found one leg of the piano had gone through a hole in the decaying floor.

Architects have declared it "a fire trap" in its present condition.

Repairs are to be undertaken immediately and while the workmen are in, the Truman family will live in Blair House, almost opposite, where distinguished guests are usually housed.—Reuter.

Truman Meeting
With Stalin Denied

Washington, November 10.

The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lovett, today discounted reports that proposals were under way for a meeting between Truman and Generalissimo Stalin.

At his weekly press conference, Mr. Lovett said that he knew nothing of proposals for such a meeting or about reports in press dispatches from Europe that the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, and President Truman would soon enter into discussions of the possibility of such a meeting.

Mr. Lovett read to the press conference a statement by Mr. Eben Ayers, Assistant to the President, which he had made earlier today in Key West that President Truman has no such plan in mind.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tris Coffin, a Washington newspaper columnist, today called to Marshall Stalin asking whether the Soviet leader would meet President Truman at some agreeable point to discuss means of attaining peace for the world.

Mr. Coffin's syndicated column is published by the Washington Times Herald and other newspapers.

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ACCUSED DISAPPEARS
IN CARDIFF CASE

Cardiff, November 11.

One of five individuals being tried on a charge of illegally attempting to ship 35 armoured trucks to Palestine disappeared today and the Court ordered the trial adjourned for a fortnight.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of James Simmonds, who had spent two hours in the witness box and was to have been cross-examined during the afternoon session.

The other accused are the New York and Eastern Trading Company of London, Cecil England and his wife, Directors of the firm, and Henry and Richard Epps, two motor-engineers.

All have pleaded not guilty. Customs officers, testified that armour stripped from the vehicles was hidden in secret compartments. A War Office expert told the Court that unskilled labour could have restored the vehicles to their original condition in two hours.

During his testimony, Simmonds denied any connection with the Arab-Jewish strike in Palestine.

"I am by race a Jew, but I am not a Zionist and have no Zionist connections," he said. "I am not a practicing Jew and do not attend a synagogue."

The vehicles, he continued, were to be used in Palestine "for carrying gravel and building materials."

He said the New York and Eastern Trading Company had contracted to pay the Epps brothers £200 per vehicle and another £8,100 for delivering them to the docks here. The Company was to receive £335 for each truck, a profit of £54,100.

Simmonds said he had ordered a total of 70 vehicles from the Epps, who were to receive about £10,000.—Associated Press.

BIG CONTRACT
FOR BRITAIN

London, November 11.

The London engineering firm, John Howard and Company, announced last night it has contracted to build a seven mile houseway and pier in the Persian Gulf for the Arabian-American Oil Company.

The pier, which will be one of the longest in the world, will serve shipping supplying new oil fields being developed round Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. A broad gauge railway will be built on the pier.

Construction will require about a year and the cost was estimated at about £20,000,000. All equipment will be manufactured in Britain.—Associated Press.

CORN CROP TO
BE RECORD

Washington, November 10.

The United States Department of Agriculture today estimated a record corn crop of 3,640,510,000 bushels—£2,000,000 bushels more than forecast a month ago.

The huge crop is about 12 per cent above the previous record of 1946.—Reuter.

Old Idea
Of Empire
Is Going

London, November 10.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said tonight that the presence at the recent Commonwealth Conference of the three new Dominions—India, Pakistan and Ceylon—was typical of "the disappearance by stages of the old idea of Empire domination and the replacement by the free partnership of the Commonwealth."

Speaking at a dinner of the Canada Club, Sir Stafford said that this was a step forward, which every loyal supporter of the Commonwealth must welcome.

Safety from the "blasts of a cold war from behind the Iron Curtain" lay in "vigorous action to warm our economic circulation, progressing forward by a closer understanding and co-operation amongst the Democratic countries of the West."

"We have built up in the Commonwealth of Nations just that type of flexible co-operation which we have found to suit the genius of our peoples and we must be on the alert to extend it and adapt it to the changing conditions of the world," said Sir Stafford.

"But the Commonwealth does not alone constitute the Western Democracies. We have to weave our life and our economies into those of our democratic neighbours, both in America and in Europe."—Reuter.

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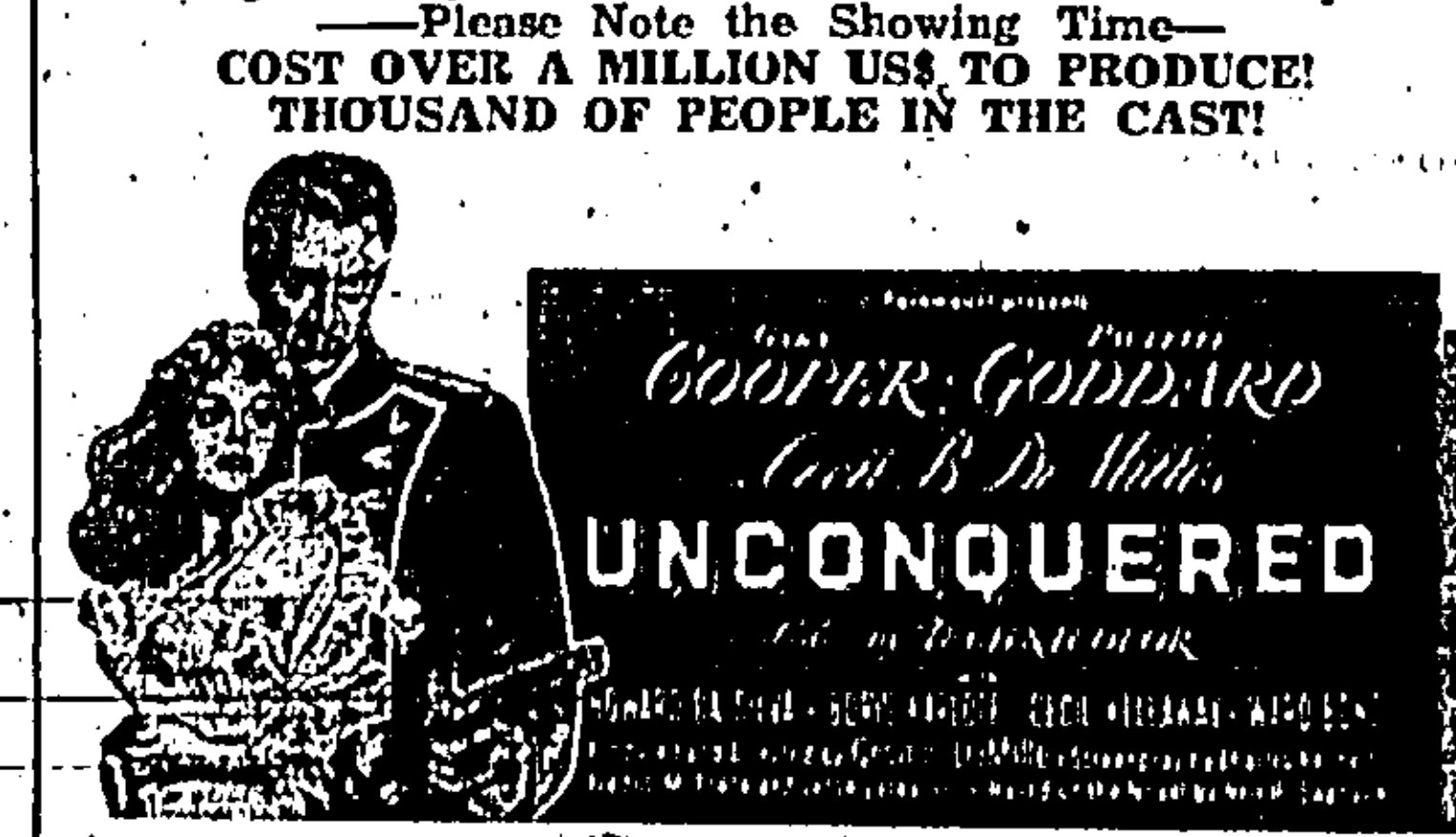
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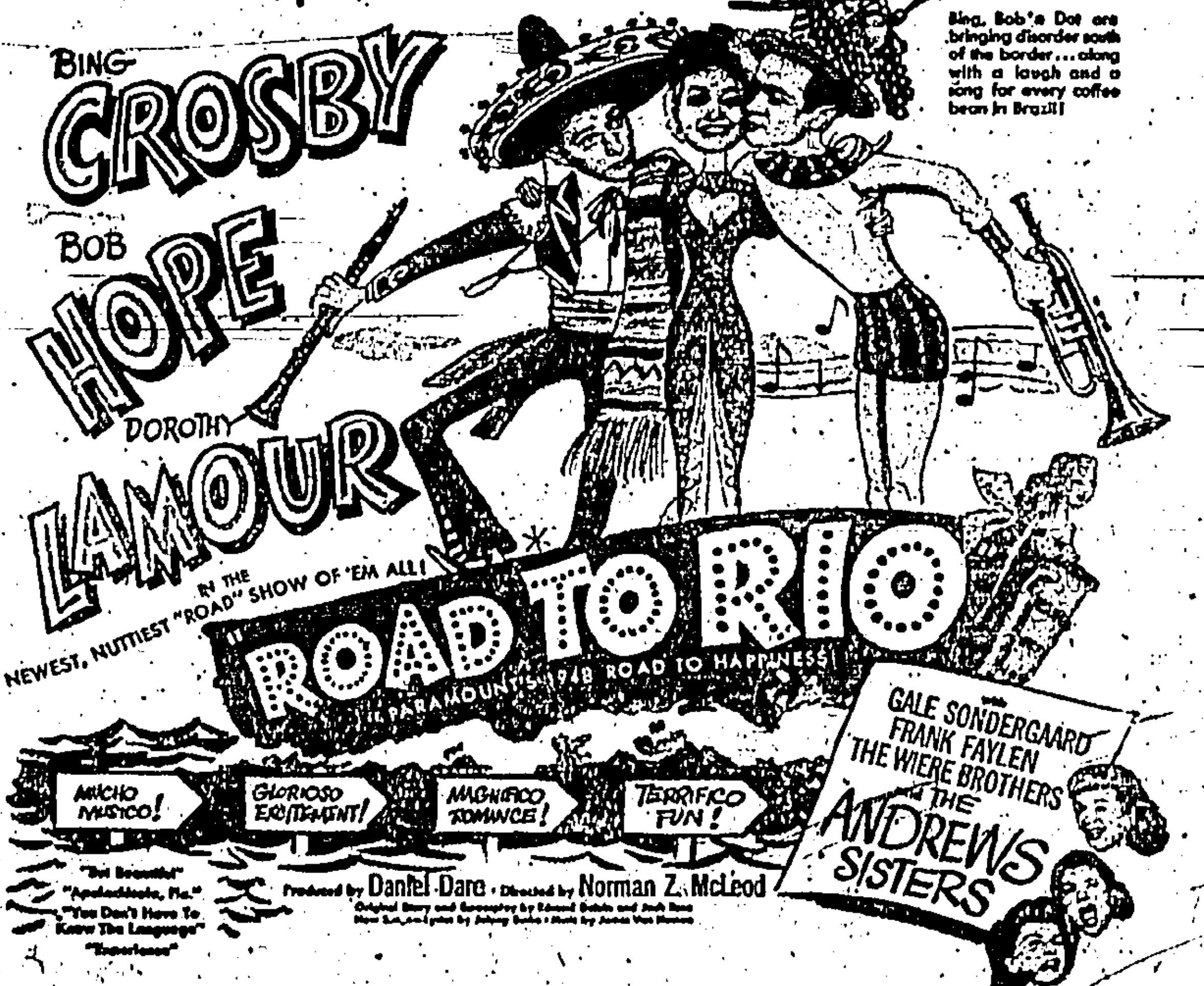
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THE FIFTH INSTALMENT

CRUSADE IN EUROPE

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's
Own Story Of The War
In Europe



should decide to go full out immediately against Japan, we would leave the Allies divided, with two members risking defeat or, at the best, struggling indecisively against the great European fortress. Meanwhile America, carrying the war alone to Japan, would always be faced with the necessity, after a Pacific victory, of undertaking the conquest of Hitler's empire, with prostrated or badly weakened allies. Further and vitally important, it was not known at that time how long Russia could hold out against the repeated attacks of the Wehrmacht. No effort against Japan could possibly help Russia stay in the war. The only way aid could be given that country, aside from shipping her supplies, was by engaging in the European conflict in the most effective way possible. Finally, the defeat of the European Axis would liberate British forces to apply against Japan.

As far as I know, the wisdom of the plan to turn the weight of our power against the European enemy before attempting an all-out campaign against Japan has never been questioned by any great student of strategy. However—and here was the rub—it was easy enough to state this purpose as a principle but it was to prove difficult indeed to develop a feasible plan to implement the idea and to secure its approval by the military staffs of two nations.

Within the War Department staff basic plans for European invasion began slowly to take shape during January and February 1942. As always, the problem of the element in the problem. Yet everywhere delay was imposed upon us! It profited nothing to wait about unprepared. It is a characteristic of military problems that they yield to nothing but harsh reality; things must be reduced to elemental simplicity and answers must be clear, almost obvious. Everywhere men and materials were needed. The wave of Japanese aggression had not then reached full tide, and everything upon which we in the United States could lay our hands had necessarily to go to the Southwest Pacific to prevent complete annihilation. Aside from preserving lines of air and sea communications to Australia, we had to hold the Indian bastion at all costs; otherwise a junction between Japanese and German forces would be accomplished through the Persian Gulf. Prevention of this catastrophe became the chief preoccupation of our British partners.

The prospect of the two industrial empires of Japan and Germany drawing freely upon the vast resources of rubber, oil, and the other riches of the Netherlands Indies was too black a picture to contemplate. The Middle East, of course, had to be held; it should fall and the German U-boats were able to proceed through the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean, it was doubtful that India could be saved. Moreover, Middle East oil was a great prize.

In the late winter of 1941-42 the U-boat campaign in the Atlantic was at almost the height of its effectiveness. We were monthly losing ships, including valuable tankers, by the score. A typical month was March 1942, when we lost in the Atlantic and Arctic areas 88 Allied and neutral ships of 597,592 tons. The neutral vessels were sunk in the same waters, the United States sustained its highest loss of merchant shipping in any one month of the war—40 vessels. For a time even our vital sea lines to South America were in peril. Shipping was at a premium; simultaneously we needed every type of fighting vessel, cargo and personnel ship.

Already we had learned the lesson that, while air power alone might not win a victory, no great victory is possible without air superiority. Consequently the

need for airplanes in vast numbers, competing with all other needs—shipping, cannon, tanks, rifles, ammunition, food, clothing, heavy construction material, and everything from beeswax to batteries that goes to make up a nation's fighting power.

We had to do the best we could, with almost nothing to distribute but deficits, in stemming the onslaughts of our enemies, but plans for victory had to look far ahead to the day when the airplanes, the battle fleets, the shipping, the landing craft, and the fighting formations would allow us to pass to the offensive and to maintain it. It was in this realm of the future—a future so uncertain, as to be one almost of make-believe—that the projected plan for European invasion had to take its initial form.

Plans for the future could not take priority over the needs of the day. In a desperate attempt to save the Netherlands Indies and Singapore, General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, in late December 1941, was sent to Java from India to become the first Allied commander in chief. The directive for his organization was laboriously written in Washington by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, in the hope that out of unified effort might spring a miracle. Wavell never had a chance.

Yet the Washington effort itself was a valuable lesson. For the first time we had the concrete task of writing a charter for a supreme commander, a charter that would insure his authority in the field but still protect the fundamental interests of each participating nation. We found it necessary to go painstakingly into rights of appeal and scope of authority in operations and service organizations. Procedures to be followed if major differences should be encountered were a matter of concern. We had not yet come to appreciate fully the nature of an allied command.

No written agreement for the establishment of an allied command can hold up against nationalistic considerations should any of the contracting powers face disaster through support of the supreme commander's decisions. Every commander in the field possesses direct disciplinary power over all subordinates of his own nationality and of his own service, and disobedience or other offence is punishable by such measures as the commander believes appropriate, including the court-martial of the offender. But such authority and power cannot be given by any country to an individual of another nation. Only trust and confidence can establish the authority of an allied commander in chief so firmly that he need never fear the absence of this local power.

Success in such organizations rests ultimately upon personalities, statesmen, generals, admirals, and air-marshals—even populations—must develop confidence in the concept of single command and in the organization and the leader by which the single command is exercised. No binding regulation, law, or custom can apply to all its parts—only a highly developed sense of mutual confidence can solve the problem. Possibly this truth has equal applicability in peace.

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DEATH

MARQUES—At 292 Prince Edward Road, on November 11, 1948 at 9.30 a.m. L. Z. (Aino) Marques aged 44 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. today. November 12, 1948. Shanghai papers please copy.

RAFFLE BAFFLE

Official intervention to prevent the holding of the usual raffle connected with the annual fete of the Society St. Vincent de Paul is just one more example of bureaucratic, obscurantism of the type most clearly calculated to lose the administration all public respect. How long this particular mild-form raffle has been conducted without hindrance few can remember with any certainty, but it has been traditional—and highly beneficial to the needy benevolent organization with which it has been connected—for long enough to justify sharp criticism of the mentality which deems it necessary now to refuse the customary permission.

The arguments, of course, we know. "Everybody has to be treated on the same footing. If we give permission to one, we have to give it to another." Which merely increases the feeling of nausea. There is no reason on earth why discrimination should not be exercised, no reason at all why the Society St. Vincent de Paul, with other purely charitable organizations which devote themselves to valuable social welfare work of the same nature, should not be permitted to run a simple raffle—especially on the ground that a crime would be committed against the Gambling Ordinance! The weakest part of the official case, then, lies in its failure to discover error in the hure sweeps organised by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Interruption of these sweeps would be another stupid piece of foolishness—and in any case could not be countenanced as the Government comes out always the biggest winner, and secures an annual revenue exceeding \$2,000,000 without the slightest cost to itself by way of supervision or collection.

Where the Government draws distinction between such sweeps and such a raffle as that normally conducted by the Society St. Vincent de Paul, and turns a jaundiced eye in condemnation of an admission ticket raffle, while sanctioning the sweep, it begins to look rather like a test of whether everybody continues in their sober senses. True, the Government looks to no revenue from the raffle, but is that the only criterion? For the Society this has been one of its principal and, curiously enough, most easily collected sources of revenue. If Government cannot always be consistent, the similarity of their respective positions should permit appreciation of this point.

Maybe it is even yet not too late to redress the balance. We seem to recall a suggestion in Legislative Council, during the debate on the Loan Bill, that part of the loan should be issued in the form of Bonus Bonds, with annual drawings and substantial prizes. There was some frowning on the proposal as setting a bad example, and as steering close to an outright lottery, but it did indicate that all are not blue-stockings who make up the Colony's administration. Good sense may, therefore, come to the rescue if public opinion is sufficiently and forcefully expressed.

On December 22, when the Pensacola Convoy arrived at Brisbane, we began the establishment of our Australian base. This quick start was largely the result of accident. On the day of the Pearl Harbour attack numbers of our ships were en route to the Philippines with troops, planes, and supplies. The Navy counselled that they be ordered to return to the United States or seek refuge in Hawaii, since no one could be sure that the Japanese would not set up an interceptive net for them; those only a few days out of port did return. But the War Department insisted that one convoy of five ships—the Hobbs, the MacArthur, the MacArthur, and the MacArthur, with 6000 troops aboard, and the MacArthur, and the MacArthur, loaded with equipment and supplies—be ordered to proceed with all possible speed to Australia. This was the beginning of the great evacuation of the Philippines.

Reinforcement of this Australian base and the island stepping-stones to it was a continuous process throughout the winter. By February 21, our overseas strength in officers and men exceeded 245,000, the largest concentration being in the Pacific, where there were on that date 115,877, exclusive of 29,569 in Alaska and the Aleutians. In the Hawaiian Islands the garrisons by then numbered 79,095. In the European theatre there were as yet only 3785 officers and men, but two divisions were en route. The overseas garrisons of the Eastern Defence Command numbered 15,170, most of whom were in Iceland.

Although at that time American forces were fighting only in the Philippines, there was literally almost no spot throughout the length and breadth of the continents and the oceans that did not present at least one problem for the planning staff of the War Department. In Alaska we were wide open to attack and there existed the definite possibility that the enemy might succeed in establishing himself in an Alaskan airfield, from which he could bomb, with one-way attacks, numbers of our important cities. The coast of Brazil was needed so that we could secure on the shoulder of the South American continent a base from which to combat submarines. That area had an added importance because it provided also a steppingstone for airplane flights across the Atlantic. With the Mediterranean closed, the shortest route to the Middle East theatre of war was over central Africa, we had to establish an air route across that undeveloped continent.

Russia, of course, was now an ally, and another problem was to determine the ways and means through which effective help could be given her so that she could successfully maintain herself against the common enemy. The Middle East, with its vast oil resources, was still another region whose defence was important to America. It provided one of the avenues by which supplies might be sent to Russia and we had the problem of early establishment of communications northward from the Persian Gulf into Russian territory. Dozens of islands in the Pacific had to be garrisoned if we were to maintain the security of communications to our Australian base. Burma was another area in which we had a great interest because running through it was the last remaining line of supply for China.

As a prerequisite to everything else we had to solve the gap short of countries that were vital to our successful prosecution of the war—Australia and India. And all of us tirelessly sought ways and means of helping the defenders of the Philippines. Problems of disposing troops, including anti-aircraft defences, were being solved within the United States itself; of making distribution and allocations of such weapons as we then possessed; of establishing bases, particularly air bases, in South America, Africa, and throughout the world; of attending to our own reorganization and development of plans in the actual directives for operations, required eighteen-hour days for all of us.

Fortunately for me, at this hectic time my youngest brother, Milton, and his wife, Helen, were living just outside Washington at Falls Church. During the weeks following my arrival in the War Department until my wife could pack our belongings at San Antonio and re-establish a home in Washington, they insisted that their home be mine. My brother was already in war work in the government and his hours were severely less exhausting than mine. Yet every night when I reached their house, regardless of the hour, which averaged something around midnight, both would be waiting up for me with a snack of midnight supper and a pot of coffee. I cannot remember ever seeing their house in daylight during the 18 months I served in Washington.

Constantly General Somervell and I sought for one more hope to hold out to the Philippines garrison. In the final result all our efforts proved feeble enough, but after many months of contemplation I do not yet see what more could have been done. One proposition that was frequently advanced, both in the public

press and by enthusiastic but ignorant professionals, was to dispatch fighter craft by carrier to some point within flying range of the islands and from that point to fly them in to land bases for operations against the Japanese invader. The first difficulty encountered was final in itself.

The Navy Department stated flatly that none of the carriers they then had could be supported with the necessary cruisers and destroyers to risk an operation that could place it even for the required fleeting moment, within fighter range of the Philippines. Other obstacles, almost equally decisive, were exposed by a full examination of the proposal, but this one alone obviously made further entertainment of the idea completely futile.

Many months later I read the assertion that while the Philippines were being fought in endless streams to Great Britain and materials needed in the islands were being saved for the North African campaign. That was far from the actual fact.

We had only one light bombardment squadron in England, which arrived in May 1942, and there was no American heavy bomber unit there until the following month. The African campaign was not even an approved project until July of the same year. Both these dates were after the surrender of Batavia and Corregidor. The crux of the matter was that Japan had command of the seas surrounding the Philippines; we could not furnish substantial help until we could develop strength to break the encirclement.

As early as December 1941 we determined to try a system of blockade running into the Philippines. We sent officers to Australia with money to hire, at no matter what fantastic prices, the men and ships needed to carry supplies into the islands and to smuggle them into the beleaguered garrison.

The man we sent to Australia to head up this particular effort was a former Secretary of War, Colonel, soon Brigadier General, Patrick J. Hurley. He had reported to the Operations Division one noon to volunteer his services to the government. At that moment we were in search of a man of his known energy and fearlessness to invigorate our flustered attempts out of Australia and his offer was immediately accepted.

I asked him, "When can you be ready to report for duty?" to which he replied: "Now." "Be back here at midnight," I said, "I am prepared for extended field service." Although he seemed to change colour slightly, he never batted an eye but replied, "That will give me time to see my lawyers and change my will." Immediately he was recommended for the grade of brigadier general. Knowing that he would be confirmed as such before he could reach Australia, Gerow and I each donated a star from our uniforms, and pinning them on the ex-Secretary's shoulders sent him happily from our office. At one o'clock that night he was on a plane for Australia.

For the transport of a few very critical items the Navy provided submarines. The Philippines garrison was always short of proper fuses for their anti-aircraft and artillery, but we did succeed in sending them small quantities by this means.

We began the assembly in Australia of fifty-two dive bombers, which we hoped to be able to fly to the Philippines via staging fields on the intervening islands. While all this was going on we continued to rush dribbles of ground reinforcements to Manila, threatened spots in the Pacific, from Alaska southward. They went to Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia, Tonga, Tabu, New Zealand, Australia, and many smaller places.

To give one example of the desperate extremes to which we were reduced: I learned by sheer accident late one evening that the

Navy, in order to place a small garrison at Efate in the New Hebrides, considered an important spot, had directed bluejackets to be detached from a carrier and temporarily used for the purpose. This was unthinkable. Each of our few carriers was worth its weight in gold. By scurrying about we determined, within a few minutes, that an Army battalion was available in the critical area to do the job, and it was moved in, but this was the type of thing to which all of us had to resort. The incident, small as it was, also brought home to me the sketchy and unsatisfactory character of our contacts with the Navy.

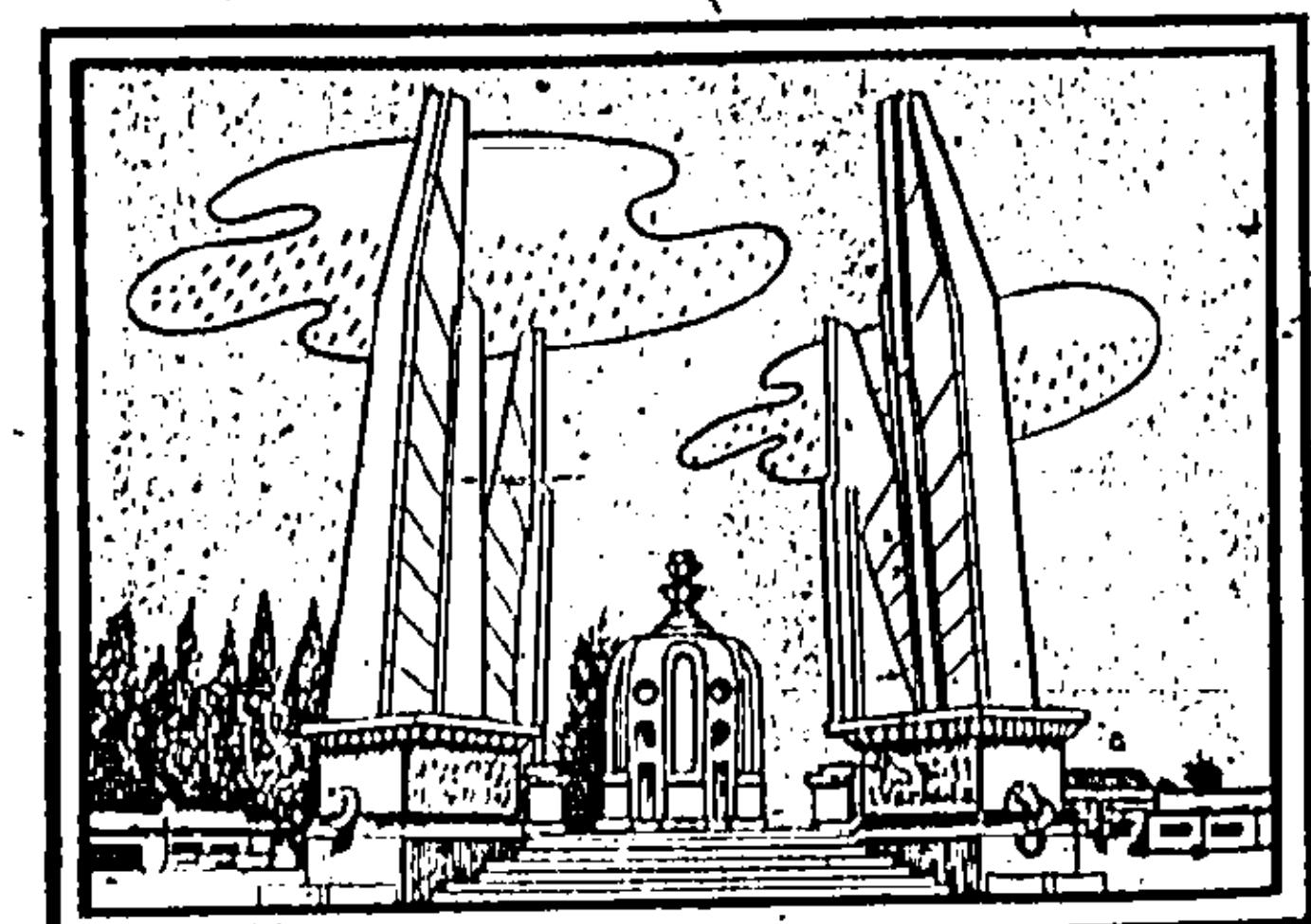
Mr. Quezon, then in Corregidor with General MacArthur, radioed to President Roosevelt in early February a plea for him to seek the neutralisation of the Philippines, with each contestant agreeing to withdraw its troops. In view of our helpless situation there at that time, neutralisation of the islands would have been an immediate military advantage and would, of course, have prevented tremendous suffering and privation on the part of the defending garrison, and the population. However, its public proposal would not only have been greeted with scorn by the Japanese; such a confession of weakness would have had unfortunate psychological effects on a nation. None of us believed for a moment that the proposal represented a betrayal on the part of President Quezon. We felt that he was sturdily loyal but merely submitting for consideration a plan that, in his helpless situation, appeared to him as the possible salvation of his country. Receipt of the proposal was a bombshell—but the idea was instantly repudiated by the President and the Chief of Staff.

A principal duty of War Department planners was to recommend a scheme of operations for the Army in the wake of war against Germany and Japan. Our enemies, widely separated geographically, were each in possession of a rich empire. We had to attack to win.

In late December, Prime Minister Churchill came to Washington, accompanied by the British Chiefs of Staff. These were Admiral Sir Dudley Pound for the Navy, General Sir Alan Brooke for the Army, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal for the Air Force. At that time the old War Plans Division, under General Gerow, was still in existence and most of the staff liaison work with the British group was carried on by him and other members of the staff.

The conference had two principal purposes, the first of which was to organise a workable system by which the American and British Chiefs of Staff could operate effectively as a team. The gist of the arrangement made was that each of the British Chiefs of Staff designate a representative to serve in Washington, in close contact with the American staffs. The British named Sir John Dill as the head of this mission and in that capacity he continued to render outstanding service until his death in 1944. A second purpose of the conference was to confirm earlier agreements upon the region in which should first be concentrated major forces of the two nations. The staffs saw no reason to change prior conclusions that the European enemy should be the first object of our attack. There were, of course, numerous and important other subjects for discussion but from my place on the fringe of the conference it seemed to me that these were the two greatest accomplishments.

Stated in simple form, the basic reasons for first attacking the European members of the Axis were: The European Axis was the only one of our two separated enemies that could be attacked simultaneously by the three powerful members of the Allied nations, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States. The United States was the only one of the coalition force, to choose which of its enemies to attack first. But if we



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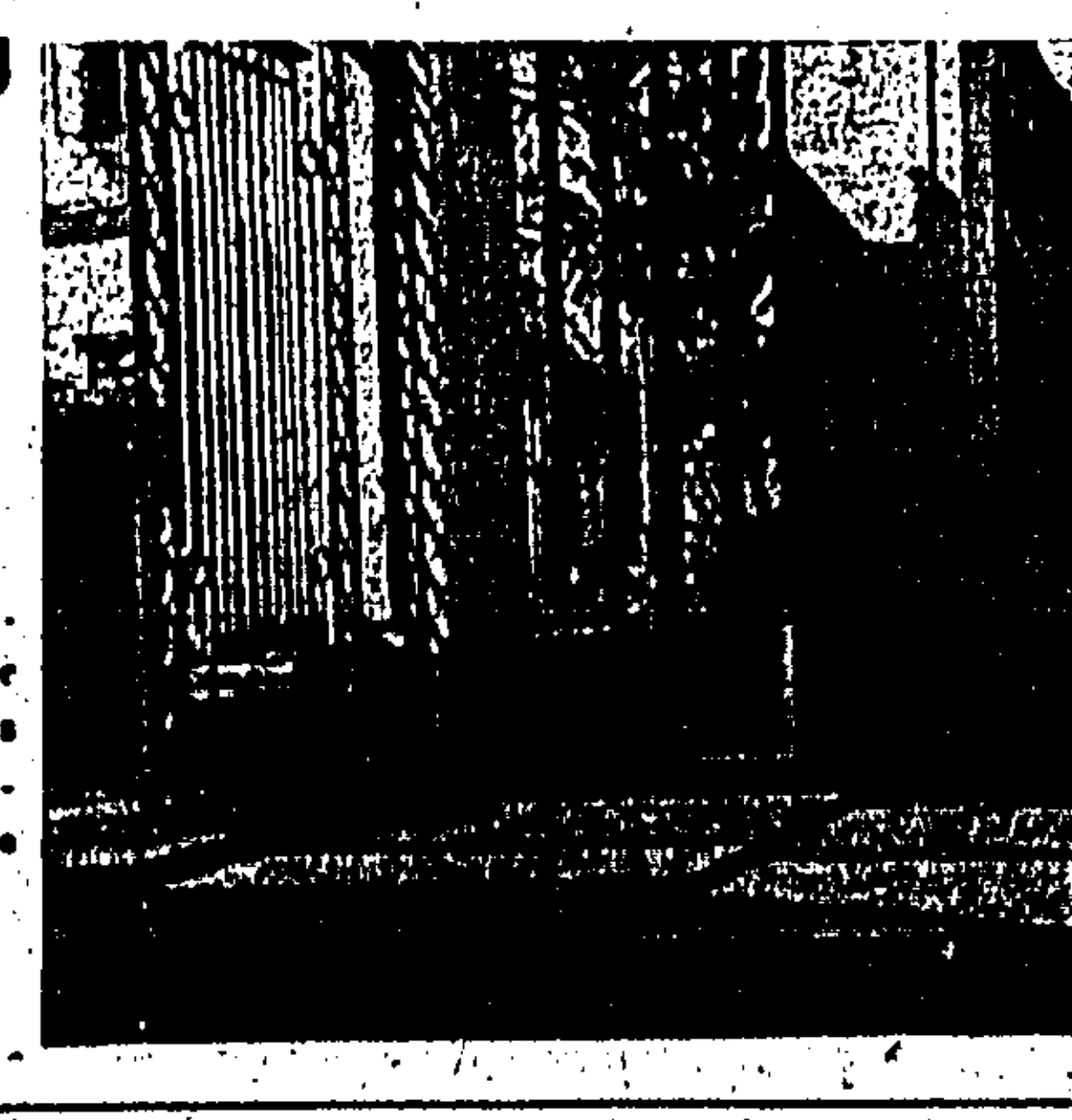
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RUHR INDUSTRY TO GO BACK

German Trustees For Coal, Steel, Iron

Provincial Governors In Nanking

Shanghai, November 11. Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, who arrived here yesterday afternoon from Canton, left this morning for Nanking to attend a conference of all provincial Governors south of the Yangtze, called by the Executive Yuan, according to Chinese reports.

Dr. Soong, who is one of China's foremost economic experts, is also expected to discuss the projected new financial policy of the Government with President Chiang Kai-shek and other Ministers.—Reuter.

Doom Of Free Enterprise?

Chicago, November 11. The Democratic sweep in last Tuesday's elections may spell the doom of the free enterprise system, some midwest bankers believe. A check of opinion among a dozen bankers attending the mid-continent conference of the American Bankers Association revealed most of them are gloomy but not disheartened about the future.

"Free enterprise is gone by the board," said Milton E. Barlow, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Co. of Kansas City. Mr. Barlow and other bankers believe President Truman would almost certainly follow through on his campaign speeches which castigating vested interests in the country.

"He can't do anything else," Barlow said. "He is not a free agent but a tool of the forces that elected him."

Harry Holtz, president of the First Trust Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota, said he is not necessarily a Republican as most bankers are supposed to be, but he felt "the little people have started a fire which they won't be able to put out."

"The long-term implications of the election are more grave than many believe," he declared. "It is a continuation of a leftward trend. You can't go on giving benefits to one group without taking them away from some other group."—United Press.

New Ship Strike In New York

New York, November 10. A wildcat strike by some 13,000 Longshoremen today tied up New York and Boston harbours, halting foreign maritime trade, including Marshall plan shipments.

It threatened to spread from Maine to Virginia.

With West Coast shipping paralysed for the past 70 days by another strike, men who load and unload freighters and passenger liners here were recalled against the new contract, approved by their own union leaders and by the shipping companies providing for a 10 per cent hour wage increase.

In the giant New York harbour, some 10,000 insurgent members of the AFL International Longshoremen's Association refused to go out on the piers when the boss stevedores blew their whistles at 8 a.m. Some men were working but most docks in

Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jersey and Hoboken were struck.

In Boston, according to the United States Maritime Commission, some 3,000 men were affected. The Commission said that the longshoremen were still on the job in such other big Eastern ports as Philadelphia, Baltimore and Portland.

An 80-day "no strike" injunction under the Taft-Hartley act expired at midnight and the men immediately stopped work. The Cunard-White Star liner Mauretania, due in New York on Friday, will be diverted to Halifax, Nova Scotia, because of the strike.—United Press and Reuter.

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Combines To Be Split Up Into Independent Firms

Frankfurt, November 10. West Germany's massive key coal, steel and iron industries of the Ruhr will be handed back to the Germans, the British and American military authorities here announced today.

The Germans themselves will decide whether the industries shall be publicly or privately owned, but the Military Government will not allow "an excessive concentration of power."

Ownership titles will be transferred to German trustees but a return of old owners associated with the Nazi regime will be barred.

The new scheme is planned to promote the "quickest possible" increase in production in West Germany's basic industries and provides for splitting German coal and steel combines into a number of independent firms subject to a common policy control.

Ownership titles now are vested in the American and British Commander-in-Chief, who retain the power to prevent the "restoration of a pattern of ownership which would constitute an excessive concentration of power."

Announcing the organisation scheme, General Sir Gordon Macready and General Clarence Adeeck, the British and American chairmen of Bipartite Control Office in Frankfurt, said today:

"The question of socialisation or private ownership will remain to be decided by a representative, freely-elected German Government, the sovereignty of which may extend over the whole of Germany or may be confined to Western Germany alone."

Approved Trustees

Plans for the reorganisation scheme aim at achieving a parallel pattern in the crucial coal and steel industries of Western Germany, and in both parts of the Bizone.

The scheme's chief features are:

1. The splitting up of the coal combines and the formation of new colliery undertakings in a manager already provisionally achieved in the steel industry of the British Zone.

2. The handing over of ownership titles of the new undertakings to German trustees appointed by the Military Government.

3. The transformation of the German Coal Mining Association, which now manages the industry under Anglo-American control, into a limited company, with representatives of the colliery

trustees of the colliery trusts as its Board of Directors.

The Allied policy control will not be affected.

Steel Control

4. The freeing of coal mining firms more than 50 per cent owned by United Nations nationals from Anglo-American sequestration, with the right of representation of their owners on the Board of the German Coal Mining Association and the obligation to submit to the overall policy control.

5. The confiscation of the assets of major United States Zone coal and steel firms so that their titles can be transferred to the trustees in the same way as those of firms in the British Zone.

6. The creation of a Bipartite Anglo-American steel control parallel to the Anglo-American coal control, and the formation of a German Steel Trustees Association parallel to the German Coal Mining Association, a Board of twelve German trustees to be appointed for this purpose.

7. Revision of the present provisional pattern of steel undertakings, created by the British "Operation Severance", with the aim of forming a smaller number of more efficient firms, on proposals to be made by the German Steel Trustees Association; the new firms to be permitted to own collieries and iron mines; the inclusion of hitherto decartellised firms such as Friedrich Krupp in the new plan.

8. The appointment of trustees for the new steel firms with the same powers as for the new colliery firms, and the transformation of the Steel Trustees Association into a representative body of these trustees.

9. To Raise Output

Military Government laws embodying the scheme were being promulgated simultaneously in the British and United States Zones.

Schedules of firms to be subjected to decartellisation, and of the American Zone firms now to be sequestered, were attached to the laws.

The formation of the new firms and the appointment of the German

trustees will follow by implementing the regulations.

The new plan is plainly inspired by the overriding desire of the British and American authorities to find a quick increase in German production.

Within this framework, the plan bears the mark of three principal policy-making considerations.

"Working For Germany"

1. The conviction of both occupying powers that German miners and steel workers will, in the words of General Sir Brian Robertson, "work best" if they know they are working for Germany.

2. British insistence on a form of trusteeship which would leave the door open to public ownership if declared by the German people and bar the return of the old owners associated with the Nazi regime.

3. American pressure for a more direct association with the control of the steel industry, and for a different break-up into units which, while preserving the prin-

ciple of decartellisation, would allow the restoration of the advantages of technical integration of successive production stages which in many cases were destroyed by "Operation Severance".—Reuter.

5. Before its publication, the above document had been communicated to General Koenig (Commander-in-Chief of the French Zone) and to the representatives of the Denelux.

6. The Government is at the end of its tether. Its appeal said, "Commanders who have been deceived, take up the fight again. We assure you victory is certain."

The French Railway Workers Federation announced tonight that they would defer strike action although a referendum in favour of a 24-hour warning stoppage.

They would instruct officials to make fresh representations to the Government and the French State Railways before applying the railwaymen's expressed wish, the Federation declared.

Of the 480,000 workers, the Federation said 104,250 voted in favour of a 24-hour strike, 40,252 against and there were 12,313 blank votes—a total of 245,824.—Reuter.

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Split In Allied Camp Over Ruhr: French Hostility

Washington, November 10.

A French protest against the turning back to German ownership of Ruhr industry will be politely but firmly turned down, American officials indicated tonight.

France has not only protested in Washington and London but will tell the six-power conference on the Ruhr that she cannot accept the decision.

The French protest said: "The preamble which the United States and British Commanders-in-Chief in Germany have just published on the reorganisation and decentralisation of the steel and coal industries of the Bizone, declares that it will devote upon a freely-elected German Government to settle the fate of the ownership of the steel and coal enterprises."

The communiqué added: "This decision is contrary to the position constantly upheld by the French Government and recently taken up again by the National Assembly, whereby a decision regarding the final ownership of the mines and steel industries of the Ruhr must be taken by an agreement of the interested powers."

"Before its publication, the above document had been communicated to General Koenig (Commander-in-Chief of the French Zone) and to the representatives of the Denelux."

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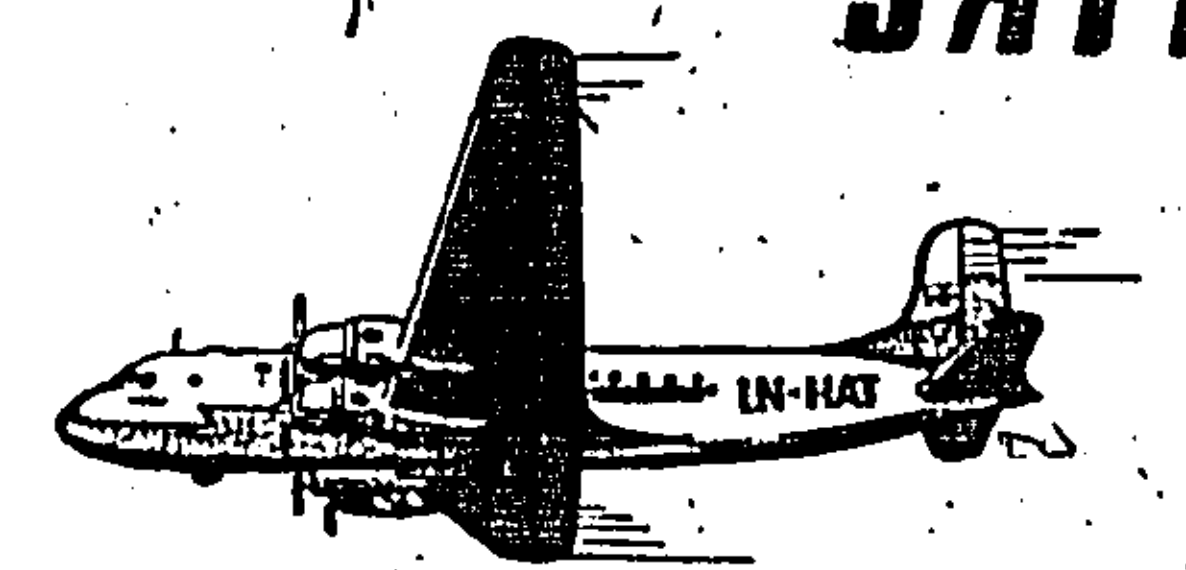
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SECURITY COUNCIL IN US SUBMITS PLAN FOR CHINA

Pearl Harbour Sub Mystery

Pearl Harbour, November 10. The Public Information Office of the Pacific Fleet Headquarters today issued the following report: "Naval vessels have reported evidence of possible submarine contact nine miles south of Pearl Harbour. Other units have been directed to search the area. No verification of the presence of a submarine has been obtained."

The Navy refused to comment further.—United Press.

MacDonald Speech Defended

London, November 10. Mr. John Platts-Mills, recently expelled from the Labour Party for being too far left, protested in the House of Commons today against the broadcast speech of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South East Asia, on October 6.

(Mr. MacDonald said that the upsurge in Malaya was "engineered by alien forces and international Communists who are agents of foreign interests and powers.")

Mr. Platts-Mills asked the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, if he had been asked to approve the text of the speech. When Mr. Platts-Mills asked if there was any way of stopping these "irresponsible and inflammatory utterances, bearing in mind the charges have made so ostentatiously of having given up imperialism?"

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "I do not accept that description of this speech. In all the circumstances it seems the speech was very necessary."

Mr. Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Opposition, suggested that the Colonial Secretary should "send congratulations to this officer."—Reuter.

JAVANESE REDS IN TIGHT SPOT

Batavia, November 11. Communist rebels numbering 1,500 on the slopes of Mount Lawoe, West of Madura, are running short of food and ammunition in trying to break through to the North and West, the Dutch Army announced.

Communist forces, about 1,000 strong South East of Madura around Lake Ngelbe, were reported to be moving slowly Southwards, clashing with Government troops near the village of Doengoes.—Associated Press.

Chiang Kai-shek 'Man Of Courage'

New York, November 10. "Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, whatever his faults may be, is a man of tenacity and courage," the New York Herald Tribune said in an editorial today.

"If ever Nationalist China shares the Generalissimo's determination, there will be no great difficulty in defeating the Communists."

Discussing the problems facing Chiang, the Herald Tribune said that despite the lack of time to work on various difficulties, "more depends on the actions of Nationalist officials than on any help that can come from outside."

"One cold and harsh fact of the present situation in international affairs is that Western Europe with its industrial strength, is of more importance to the United States than agrarian China."

"Since the United States could not take over the responsibility for winning the Chinese civil war for Chiang without abandoning Western Europe to the aggression of the Soviet Union, there is no probability of any vast increase in the amount of American aid flowing to China."

"Meanwhile, there might be some increase in aid."

"Such increases would not be on the same scale demanded by those admirers of the Generalissimo who, while seeing the dangers of Communist aggression on

Washington, November 10. State Department officials today disclosed that the National Security Council has submitted to President Truman formal proposals for American policy in dealing with the suddenly acute situation in China.

Pending a decision by the President, the officials refused to say what measures the Council proposed for dealing with the crisis provoked by the recent Communist military victories in North China.

But all indications were that the Presidential advisers urged fast action to get more American military and economic help to the hard-pressed Chinese Nationalist Government.

Their review on the China crisis was given added urgency by dispatches telling of food riots in Shanghai and other Chinese cities and of new Communist advances in North China.

While refusing to discuss the Security Council proposals, one State Department official said it is "pretty obvious that the situation in China is deteriorating very rapidly and it is a grave problem."

Effect On Security

The Council is composed of the President, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and the Secretaries of State, Defense, Army, Navy and Air. Its job is to advise the President on policies affecting the security of the United States.

State Department officials said it took up the China question at a "recent" meeting and made a thorough review of American policy toward that strife-torn country.

The Acting Secretary of State, Robert A. Lovett, told a news conference, meanwhile, that he did not know whether the Chinese appeal to President Truman for more and more military help had been referred to the State Department.

The United States already has committed itself to supplying Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government with \$125,000,000 worth of arms and equipment this year, and officials said that \$12,000,000 of that aid already has been granted.

ECA Authorisation

As for the present crisis in China, Mr. Lovett said he could only support the statement of the Economic Co-operation Administrator, Paul G. Hoffman, who said earlier this week that aid to China would be continued at its present rate in areas not held by the Communists.

The ECA authorised the delivery of another \$18,801,000 worth of raw cotton and rice for the Chinese today, making a total of \$23,377,000 in ECA help cleared for that country this week.

On Monday, Hoffman's agency authorised China to use \$480,000 of American aid funds for the

one hand, fail to realise what a frightful disaster Communist access to Western Europe would be for the United States.—United Press.

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Death Leap From Soviet Building

Vienna, November 11. An Austrian, who may have been implicated in the desertion of Soviet officers to the Western zone, leaped to his death on Tuesday night from the third floor of the Russian Kommandatura.

The man was identified as Friedrich Boehm, 38, who had been employed for the past year as a driver for the Russians. Previously he had been employed by the American Army, also as a driver.

The police said the man left his apartment in the French sector of Vienna on November 4 with a Soviet officer and soldiers who told him that they had come to take him to work.

American authorities said earlier that an international Military Police patrol on the scene when he leaped, reported to them that the man was a Russian.—Associated Press.

FUTURE OF FOUR RN WARSHIPS

London, November 10. The future of the light fleet carriers *Leviathan*, *Powerful* and *Hercules* and the cruiser *Defence* was discussed in the Lords today.

Earl Beatty wanted to know whether there was any alteration in the building programme published in the Navy Estimates regarding light fleet carriers and cruisers.

Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, assured him that there had been no alteration in the programme.

Earl Beatty then asked if contracts on four ships had not been suspended and, if not, when they were likely to be finished.

Viscount Hall said that while it might be true that some construction work on ships which have been launched has been suspended, work is proceeding in regard to preparation of machinery and a considerable amount of research work was going on.

He added that if it had been intended that the four ships should be scrapped they would have been scrapped long before now.

It was the intention of the Government that some time the four ships would become part of the Royal Navy, but when he could not say.—Reuter.

MAJOR WALK-OUT IN GERMANY

Frankfurt, November 11. Bizonal trade union leaders last night decided to call a strike on Friday of possibly 12,000,000 workers in the Anglo-American zones of Germany in protest against high prices.

The strike will be the largest in Germany since the chaotic days of 1933 when Adolf Hitler was making his first moves toward power.

The walk out is to last for 24 hours, starting at midnight on Wednesday night. Labour leaders said that most of the 13,500,000 workers in the bizonal area would join the strike although only about 4,500,000 are members of trade unions.—Associated Press.

Incident At Premier's Residence

Paris, November 10. Missiles were thrown when demonstrators tried to force their way through a police cordon at the corner of the street leading to the Hotel Matignon, official residence of the French Prime Minister, M. Henri Queuille, tonight.

No one was hurt but a police car was damaged. The crowd had gathered after M. Eugene Henaff, Communist Secretary-General of the Paris Trades Union Federation, was refused entrance to the Hotel Matignon.

A deputation headed by M. Henri Barron, Deputy Mayor of the Paris suburb of St. Denis, was allowed to pass through the police line later. He left a statement at the Premier's Office.

M. Barron then addressed the demonstrators and they dispersed.

M. Henaff said he went to see the Prime Minister about hearing suburban trains taking people to work.—Reuter.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

Rome, November 11. An Italo-Turkish trade and payments agreement, signed in Rome yesterday was the first agreement devised to fit the framework of the European Economic Co-operation agreement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced.—Associated Press.

Hoffman May Fly To China For "Survey"

Washington, November 10. Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, the United States Economic Co-operation Administrator, was to fly to China to be planning a flying on-the-spot survey of the situation in China.

A source close to the ECA Administrator said that Mr. Hoffman would leave early in December "unless the situation by that time becomes too dangerous or improper."

The reference to "improper" was taken to mean in some quarters the possibility that Mr. Hoffman's plans might be vetoed by officials of the State Department or by President Truman.

Mr. Hoffman said yesterday that the situation in China was "desperate."—Reuter.

ECA Rushing Food To North China

Washington, November 11. The Economic Co-operation Administration is hurrying additional food shipments to China. The food shortage in Chinese Government-controlled areas is the result of no failure of ECA to deliver shipments.

The emergency is the result of failure of the Nanking Government to supply needed food supplies for the months of October, November and December as Nanking agreed with ECA months ago.

This quarter is the time of Chinese harvests, and ECA promised no food shipments during the period.

However, as a result of the emergency, ECA now is hurrying food and wheat shipments to China from the US North West. They originally were specified for early next year.

ECA allocations for additional Burmese rice amounting to \$3,801,000 also are in line with ECA's efforts to assist China's food emergency.

The rice shipments are for South and Central China. Flour and wheat are destined for Tsingtao, Tientsin and other North China non-rice areas.

However, if these North China points become Red controlled while these additional shipments are on the way, the cargoes will be sent to Shanghai or other areas still under government control.

This Month These advance flour and wheat cargoes are expected to reach North China late in November and thereafter. Burmese rice arrivals will depend on cargo space available in Burma.

ECA dollar allocations for the reconstruction portion of its China programme now are nearing US\$150,000,000 approximately.

This is based on an unofficial survey of grants. Outstanding allocations are upwards of US\$10,000,000 in wheat, US\$22,000,000 in petroleum products, all of which arrived, US\$5,000,000 in flour, US\$27,000,000 in rice, US\$70,000,000 in cotton and US\$7,000,000 in fertilizers.

ECA, while expediting food shipments because of the present emergency, is operating essentially according to plan. It is limited by law to the extent it can change its programme.

ECA's intentions, therefore, are to carry on executing its pre-arranged programme, changing its operations wherever possible to meet the emergency and further aid the Nanking government. Operations will cease only if and when internal conditions in China render ECA unable to operate under the laws by which it functions.—Associated Press.

GRIM FIND IN OLD CRUISER

Dunston, November 10. The remains of two unknown sailors of World War II were buried by the local branch of the British Legion at Garden House cemetery, Dunston-on-Tyne.

An unknown soldier of World War I is already buried there. The sailors are believed to have been engine room ratings killed when the *U.S.S. Malines*, an auxiliary cruiser, was torpedoed near Alexandria on July 22, 1942.

When Malines was being broken up in a Dunston engineering yard the two bodies were found. No identification could be made.—Reuter.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Tenth Extra Race Meeting

Saturday, 20th November, 1948.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$40 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member, to be responsible for all costs etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (2nd Floor).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE. The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tipsters, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES. Servants' passes will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY, who are requested to distribute them with Macartney and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties but must remain in their employers' stands.

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MR. FORRESTAL IN PARIS

Paris, November 11. Mr. James V. Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Defense, arrived in Paris yesterday to discuss European military problems with Western European leaders.

Mr. Forrestal said it had not yet been decided whom he would see in Paris.

He said he would work that out with Mr. Jefferson Caffery, the U.S. Ambassador.—Associated Press.

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CINEMA WORLD

SHADOWS BEFORE

"BORROWS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY" (King's).
STARS: Tang Jo-Ching, Shu Shih, Chou Huan.

A knowledge of Mandarin and a more than passing acquaintance with the history of China during the period in which the story falls would probably make for intense enjoyment of this film. The lack of those accomplishments undoubtedly detracts much from its appeal.

It is asserted by those who look upon the film as an art that "good cinema" is that which tells



Emperor Kwang Hsu (Shu Shih) kneels before his aunt the Dowager Empress (Tang Jo-Ching) in a scene from the latest historical drama from the Yung Hwa studios. Pearl Concubine (Chou Huan) registers concern (second from left). Inset: Shu Shih.

its story sufficiently vividly and completely in a pictorial fashion to make the sound-track merely complementary and not an essential part of the understanding of the story. In this respect it must be concluded that "Borrows of the Forbidden City" is not good cinema.

Much of the action is static—conversation, situations which convey little without the explanatory dialogue. There is, indeed, a story told by the sole pictorial outline, but it is a bare, featureless outline only, which leaves you grasping for the de-

convincing as the progressive, keen-minded enthusiast, eager to institute reforms which will benefit his people, yet hamstrung by the antagonism and self-interest of the Empress Dowager, Chou Huan, as Pearl Concubine, is delightful in her acting and a treat to hear in her singing. But, from the foreigner's point of view, the whole position is confusing and remains so. Why is the Emperor powerless in the hands of the Dowager? That his marriage be arranged to the old lady's satisfaction is understandable, but that his every move in

public affairs should require her approval seems to the ignorant a ludicrous situation. All this would be of no account were it not for the fact that the producers of the film obviously wish it to appeal to a foreign audience. This appeal may well be achieved when, as is intended, the film is sent to America with a sound-track in English "dubbed in".

There can be no crying about the photography. In the initial stages the cameramen have little opportunity to exercise their talents, bound as they are by the formalized scenes and situations in the palace, though even there their virtuosity gleams through at times.

When, however, they get free of the palace, they produce some excellent work showing an amount of imagination in the use of lighting and angles. One point on which the producers should be congratulated: in the final stages, when Pearl Concubine is about to hurl herself down the palace wall on the orders of the Dowager Empress, they did not ape Hollywood's brutal treatment of historical fact and have the Emperor dash in just in time to prevent her from carrying out the order. Down went Pearl Concubine and up went the value of the film. (Yung Hwa)

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"GOOD TIME GIRL"



A hilarious scene from "Good Time Girl" at the Lee, next week.

Crosby in one very bright number. Hope supplies a little music, too. At least he does some spirited fingering of the valves of a trumpet while the sound is 'shot' for him. It would appear that Crosby becomes more active as he grows older. There was a time when he scarcely moved in a film except to glide gently from one scene to another. Then he started doing an occasional vague shuffle now and again in the paces of his songs. Now he gets around like a Fred Astaire—well perhaps not quite like a Fred Astaire, let us stick to the clichés, and say like, a two-year-old. (Paramount)

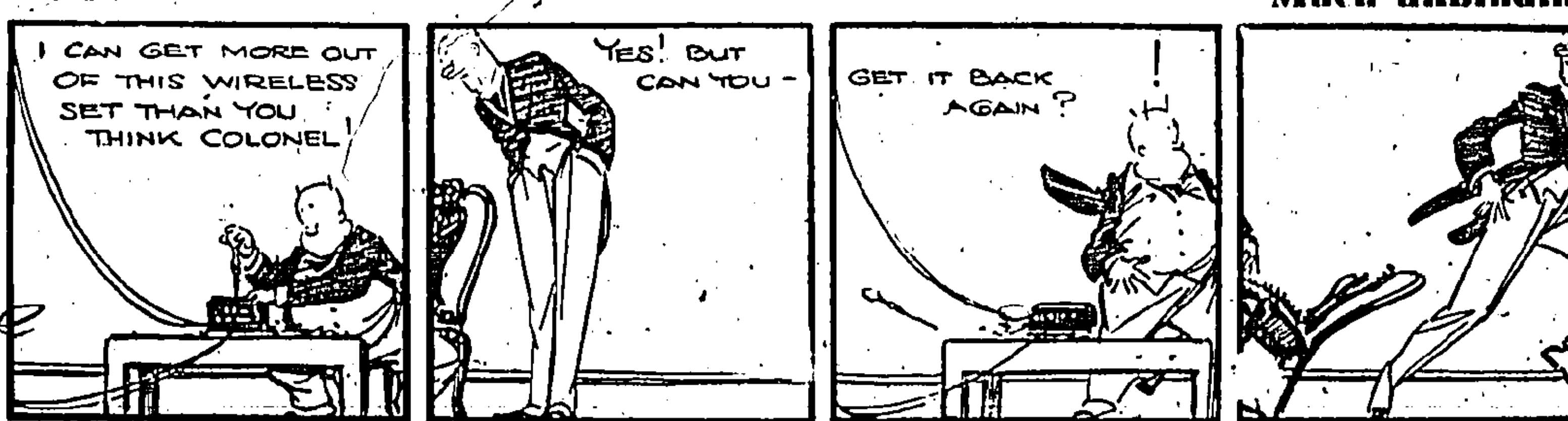
"GOOD TIME GIRL" (Lee).
STARS: Jean Kent, Dennis Price, Flora Robson.

Good cinema must obviously have its roots in the character of the time, and since the early days of the war British film makers have made admirable use of the current scene.

The aftermath of war, with its disillusionment, shortages and easy money led, particularly in London, to an increase in gangsterism and crime generally. But if you judged by some British studios this is the major occupation of the populace, and one sordid production after the other has brought people overseas to think of London as once we thought of Chicago. "Good Time Girl" is gripping and exciting entertainment, but it won't do our prestige any good.

The story of a girl who runs away from home, becomes involved with a fast set and eventually faces a lifetime of imprisonment for manslaughter will keep you on the edge of your seat throughout, if you like your violence up to date. (J. Arthur Rank)

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UN CALLS FOR PEACE TALKS IN GREEK WAR

Paris, November 10.

New Record Production Of Rubber

Washington, November 11.
World production of natural
rubber totalled 145,000 tons in
September, setting an all-time
record.

This compared with an average
of 131,677 for the previous three
months.

World output of natural rubber
in the first nine months of 1948
totalled 1,223,500 tons, an increase
of 210,000 tons over the com-
parable period last year.

September production this year
was featured by a new post-war
record of 51,000 tons from In-
donesia, and 44,000 from Malaya.
September world consumption to-
talled 122,500 tons, including
heavy Russian imports. The United
States consumed 51,900 tons,
all other countries 70,600 tons.

September production of syn-
thetic rubber was 40,000 tons,
with a nine month total of 307,
500 tons. September consumption
was 42,500 tons.—Associated
Press.

Israel After A US Loan

Washington, November 11.

The Israeli government will
submit new information to the
Export Import Bank shortly to
back up its application for a
US\$100,000,000.

Elihu Epstein, Israeli repre-
sentative in Washington, said
yesterday that financial experts in
Tel Aviv are now gathering the
additional data requested by the
Bank.

He said that complete data
would be submitted "within two
weeks—maybe sooner." The
rejection of President Truman
means that Israel will get prompt
help from America. President
Truman on September 24 ordered
Government agencies to speed
consideration of Israel's loan re-
quest.—Associated Press.

GANDHI MURDER GUILT DENIED

New Delhi, November 10.

Marayan Dattatraya, "Num-
ber 2" accused in the Gandhi
assassination case, today told
the court that he was "entirely
innocent."

He denied all the charges
against him. These included
conspiracy to murder and abetting
the murder.

He described as a "pure con-
coction" the account of Dignam,
Dr. Ramchandra Badger, who
turned King's evidence, concern-
ing the part Apte had played in
the alleged conspiracy.

Apte said he was at Mr. Gand-
hi's prayer ground but only with
the view of holding a peaceful
demonstration at the prayer meet-
ing.—Reuters.

The United Nations today called on the parties to
the Greek dispute to start peace talks at once
in Paris.

The East voted in unanimity with the West in the
Political Committee on an Australian peace
proposal.

The proposal asked the Pres-
ident of the General Assembly
to convene immediately in
Paris a meeting of the repre-
sentatives of Greece and her
three northern neighbours "to
explore the possibilities of
reaching an agreement amongst
themselves."

The Committee had earlier
broken through a desperate East-
ern filibuster to issue a solemn
warning to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria
and Albania, based on a joint pro-
posal by Britain, the United
States, France and China.

The approved resolution con-
demned Greece's three neighbours
for helping the Markos forces and
called on them to stop this aid
"forthwith."

It extended the mandate of the
United Nations Special Committee
on the Balkans and charged it to
"observe and report on the re-
sponse of Albania, Bulgaria and
Yugoslavia to the injunction not
to aid the guerrillas."

Three Conciliators

The Committee also adopted
three paragraphs of a Russian
proposal which called on
Greece to establish diplomatic
relations with Bulgaria and Al-
bania and to conclude frontier
conventions with them and with
Yugoslavia.

It rejected other paragraphs
of the Russian resolution which
demanded the withdrawal of all
foreign troops from Greece and
halt down that "the deterioration
in the situation in Greece is the
result of increased foreign inter-
ference in the domestic affairs of
Greece, entailing serious con-
sequences for the Greek people."

The Committee accepted a
Venezuelan proposal that the Pres-
ident of the General Assembly
(Dr. Herbert Ewin), the Secre-
tary-General (Dr. Trygve Lie), the
President of the First Com-
mittee (M. Paul Henri Spaak) and
its rapporteur should act as "con-
ciliators" in the talks.

The Committee rejected by 38
votes to six a Polish resolution
condemning the report of the
Balkans Special Committee and
ordering the winding up of the
Committee.

M. Henri Spaak then announced
that the Committee had reached
the end of its three weeks' debate
on Greece, except for the problem
of Greek children, which will be
debated tomorrow night.

The Polish delegate then asked
the Committee to consider the
death sentence passed on the
"Greek patriot and democrat"
Manolis Glezos.

Secret Talks

Yugoslavia's marathon talker,
Dr. Stojiljkovic, today ended his
filibuster and afterwards told
newspapermen that he had de-
layed the voting to permit cer-
tain behind-the-scenes negotia-
tions.

He said that at the Soviet de-
legations' reception on Sunday

Debate On Malaya In The Lords

London, November 11.

The Earl of Listowel, speaking for the Government,
said today that "Communists bandits have
failed utterly and completely" to overturn the
Government of Malaya.

"They have" also completely
failed to rally any substantial
proportion of the Malayan people
to their side and cause," he said
in a House of Lords debate on
Malaya. Lord Listowel is Minis-
ter of State for Colonial Affairs.

Lord Mancroft, a Conservative
and a barrister, attacked the
Government on the grounds that
it put the new Constitution for
Malaya into operation too soon,
and accused the Government of
"playing politics in Malaya."

"We took our pre-fabricated
Constitution and tried to put it
on the country while chaos still
reigned" in the wake of war,
Lord Mancroft declared.

"Whether we like it or not we
are on trial in Malaya. Malayan
are looking for firmness but all
they have at present is flab-
biness," Lord Mancroft said.

Lord Mancroft asserted that the
Government failed to round up
arms and ammunition smuggled

to the Malayan resistance move-
ment during the war.

Trade Unions

He argued that local armed
forces were demobilised too
soon and that Britain was slow
in training and recruiting local
police.

Lord Mancroft said that Malaya
was unprepared for the Trade
Union system which British pro-
gramme had introduced. "Trade Union-
ism fell into the wrong hands."

Lord Mancroft congratulated
the Commissioner-General, Mr.
Malcolm MacDonald, for "sterling
work" and said there was a "wel-
come improvement" in Malayan
conditions in recent weeks.

He praised the White rubber
planters in Malaya who have held
to the estates.

"Had the planters left their
posts, hundreds of thousands of
labourers would have been left
to wander over Malaya without
leaders and protection," he said.
—Associated Press.

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Architect's Rash Feat

Casablanca, November 10.
John Lewis, a London
architect, with his wife and
two daughters, left here to-
day to sail the Atlantic to
Jamaica in a 45-foot yacht,
defying port officials' warn-
ings that their vessel would
not survive the winter gales.
They had been detained
here since June by engine re-
pairs to their yacht. The
Bandit, which is equipped
with two diesel engines and
radio.
Lewis intends to make first
for the Canary and Cape
Verde Islands.—Reuter.

Italian Pact With Austria

Rome, November 11.

The Austrian Foreign Minis-
ter, Dr. Karl Gruber, who is
visiting Italy, today signed two
agreements with the Italian
Foreign Minister, Count Carlo
Sforza, about frontier traffic
between Austria and the Alto
Adige-Trentino region (former-
ly the Austrian South Tyrol).

Dr. Gruber said the agreement
would be "a stabilising element
in the consolidation of Europe."
The agreements provide for
Austrian passengers and goods
to pass between the Innsbruck
area and the Eastern zone of
Austria by way of the "Pusteria
Valley, in Italian territory, with-
out Italian customs examination."
Mainly German-speaking
South Tyrol, a part of the for-
mer Austrian Empire, was given
to Italy shortly after World War
I.—Reuter.

Hard Currency For France?

Paris, November 11.

A sharp all-round rise in gold
prices on the Paris market today
resulted from press-reports that
the French Government was to
create a "new hard currency"
with the support of the United
States Government.

French financial circles state
that the Americans find it diffi-
cult to trade with France, owing
to the instability of the franc and
believe that it should be based on
gold, like the Swiss franc.
They add that the United States
is prepared to give the necessary
guarantees which would in case
of need be taken from the Mar-
shall aid funds.—Reuter.

The Cost To USA Of Saving China

New York, November 10.

A columnist in the Scripps-Howard newspapers
estimates that it would cost the United States
US\$17,000,000,000 to US\$25,000,000,000 to
save China.

That is, if aid were granted
on a scale comparable to the
Greek programme.

Mr. Thomas Dewey's defeat
was "probably a harder blow to
China than to any other country,"
he adds.

Speculating on Chiang Kai-
shek's downfall if American aid
is withdrawn, he writes: "The
man most frequently mentioned
as successor to Marshal Chiang
is General Li Tsung-jen, who
was elected Vice-President of
China last April against Marshal
Chiang's wishes."

The New York Post's military
analyst, George Fielding Elliot,
sees the necessity for the United
States concentrating resources
first on the Western European
crisis, then giving what aid
America can to China after the So-

viet objectives are defeated in
that theatre.

Elliot compares the present
situation to the wartime
strategy of defeating Germany
first, then Japan.

He writes: "If we had tried
in 1941 to fight a major war
against both Germany and Japan,
the odds are pretty great we
should have succeeded in neither
effort."

The liberal New Republic com-
mentator says that the setback for
the Kuomintang must prove to
Chiang that, despite American
aid, "there wouldn't be enough
to buy him out of his debacle."
The New Republic says: "The
moral is plain: the coincidence
of Chiang's new defeat with Tru-
man's new victory amounts to a
new opportunity for United States
policy in China."—United Press.

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due 17th Nov. from Japan.
sails 20th Nov. for London via Straits,
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Accepts cargo for
Bombay via Singa-
pore and for Karachi
via Colombo, all at
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s.s. "CARTHAGE"
due 22nd Nov. from London, Bom-
bay & Straits.
sails 20th Nov. to London via Straits,
Colombo & Bombay.

m.s. "SOUDAN"
due 25th Nov. from London & Con-
tinent via Straits.
sails 28th Nov. for Shanghai & Japan.

m.s. "TREVANION"
due 15th Dec. from London & Con-
tinent via Straits.
sails 17th Dec. for Japan.

m.s. "SOUDAN"
sails mid Dec. for London via Straits,
Colombo & Continent.

m.s. "TREVAN"
due 29th Dec. from London & Con-
tinent via Straits.

m.s. "SURAT"
due 3rd Jan. from London & Con-
tinent via Straits.
sails 6th Jan. for Shanghai & Japan.

s.s. "CANTON"
due 17th Jan. from London, Bombay
& Straits.
sails 21st Jan. for Straits, Colombo,
Bombay & London.

m.s. "SURAT"
sails mid Jan. for London & Con-
tinent via Straits &
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(Apar Line) due 10th Dec. from Calcutta via
Rangoon & Straits.
sails 13th Dec. for Amoy, Shanghai
& Japan.

m.s. "SIRDHANA"
(Apar Line) due 4th Jan. from Calcutta & Ran-
goon via Straits.
sails 7th Jan. for Amoy, Shanghai &
Japan.

s.s. "SHIRALA"
(Apar) due 17th Jan. from Calcutta via
Straits.
sails 20th Jan. for Amoy & Japan.

* Has refrigerated cargo space.
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co., Ltd.
s.s. "EASTERN" in port at Talkoo Dock
sails 13th Nov. for Shanghai, Kobe,
Yokohama, Yokohama & Kure via Manila &
Saidkai.

s.s. "EASTERN" due 6th Dec. from Japan.
sails 8th Dec. Manila, Rabaul,
Brisbane, Sydney &
Melbourne.

s.s. "NELLORE" due early Dec. from Australia.

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s.s. "STEEL MAKER" discharging H.K. 26th Dec.
SAILINGS TO ATLANTIC COAST via PANAMA
s.s. "MARQUETTE VICTORY" loading H.K. 26th Nov.
s.s. "SANTA CLARA VICTORY" 28th Dec.

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14th November

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OSLO, GOTHENBURG and KARLSHAMN

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"TJISADANE" from Macassar & Javaports 13th November	to Javaports & Macassar 26th November
"TASMAN" from Amoy 7th December	to Javaports & Macassar 9th December
"TJIBADAK" from Macassar & Javaports 26th November	to Javaports & Macassar 3rd February
"TJITALENGRA" from Macassar & Javaports 19th Dec.	to Javaports & Macassar 23rd Dec.

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"BOISSEVAIN" In port	to South Africa & South America via Manila, Straits & Mombasa 16th November
"TJIKAMPER" from South Africa 22nd November	to South Africa & South America 14th December
"TEGELBERG" from South America & South Africa 14th November	to South Africa & South America 14th January

Transshipment cargo on through B/L to Dar-Es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

Arrivals	Sailings
"TASMAN" from B. Dell & Straits 20th November	to Swatow and Amoy 21st November
"VAN RIEMSDIJK" from B. Dell & Straits 27th November	to Straits & B. Dell 7th December

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Arrivals	Sailings
"MARIEKERK" from Japan Shanghai 20th Nov.	to Europe via Manila & Straits 22nd November
"MOLENERK" from Europe 3rd Dec.	to Europe via Manila & Straits 14th December
"MEERKERK" from Europe 14th Dec.	to Europe via Manila & Straits 14th January

Transshipment cargo on through B/L accepted to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

Arrivals	Sailings
"SILVERBRIAR" from U.S. via Pacific Coast early Dec.	to U.S. via Atlantic ports mid December

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s.s. "HALLAND" 14th November

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s.s. "DONA AURORA" 25th November

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Tanks available for the carriage of oil in bulk

S.S. "NIKOBAR"

Loading about 25th November

ADEN, PORT SAID, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO, GOTHENBURG, COPENHAGEN & Gdynia

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SAILINGS

S.S. "HAI HSAN"	Singapore, Rangoon Nov. 13
S.S. "YEN KAI"	Saloon Nov. 13
S.S. "FEI TEH"	Bangkok Nov. 13
S.S. "HAI KANG"	Shanghai Nov. 13

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

NANKING LOSES CONTROL OVER CHINA'S RICHEST MINERAL AREA

London Stock Exchange

London, November 10.—The Stock Exchange was quiet with a marked falling off in the volume of trade. Prices in most sections inclined to lower levels.

At the opening, dollar stocks were marked lower in line with the weakness of Wall Street. Losses of four points were recorded, until the market hardened in anticipation of some recovery on Wall Street.

Losses of a few pence were widespread in industrial groups. Tobacco and transport were particularly dull. Steagable trading in oil produced occasional small declines.

There was some profit-taking in the foreign exchange market. Among foreign utilities, Anglo-Australian tramways were stimulated by the forthcoming visit of Senator Mirand.

There were some bright spots among South African mines after earlier losses had been erased by Cape buying.

SECURITIES

British Consols 2 1/2% 106 1/2

Consolidated Loan 3 1/2% 106 1/2

Funding Loan 4 1/2% 106 1/2

War Loan 5 1/2% 106 1/2

Victory Bonds 4 1/2% 106 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British American Tobacco 4 1/2% 106 1/2

Imperial Chemical Industries 4 1/2% 106 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Co. (of G.B. & Ireland) 4 1/2% 106 1/2

TEA SHARER

Assam Consolidated Tea 2 1/2% 106 1/2

Assam Tea Company 2 1/2% 106 1/2

Assam Tea Company 2 1/2% 106 1/2

Empire Tea Company 2 1/2% 106 1/2

Imperial Tea Company 2 1/2% 106 1/2

MINE SHARES

British American Tobacco 4 1/2% 106 1/2

Imperial Chemical Industries 4 1/2% 106 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Co. (of G.B. & Ireland) 4 1/2% 106 1/2

TEA SHARER

Assam Consolidated Tea 2 1/2% 106 1/2

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Imperial Tea Company 2 1/2% 106 1/2

Shanghai, November 11.—The richest mineral area in North West China is now outside Government control, travellers from Sinkiang Province say.

The Soviet Union has discharged and removed native miners from the area, substituting Russians. It is also known that the Soviets are mining radioactive minerals there but the quantity and quality are unknown.

Returned travellers who asked anonymity quoted H. S. Wang, director of the Sinkiang Geological Survey, the Government mineral office, to this effect. Wang said two mining districts were now wholly controlled by Soviets—the Wenchuan and Ahshan regions. These are the only two districts in Sinkiang where wolframite, magnetite and beryl are produced. The districts also contain operating oil wells and gold mines.

Wang was quoted as saying they were "probably the richest mineral resources in Sinkiang and indeed in all North West China. They are now outside Chinese control."

Westerners barred—The recent history of the area explaining loss of control by the Chinese.

Notice to Consignees

CONSIGNEES PER S.S. "OCEANSIDE" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on 13th November, 1948.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 14th November, 1948 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd November, 1948 or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, November 9, 1948.

Notice to Consignees

S.S. "CHAKSANG" From Calcutta/Straits/Singapore Arrived November 9, 1948

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed in the premises of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Monday, 15th November 1948. Consignees are advised to have their Representatives present during the Survey.

Consignees are warned that claims for damage or shortage may not be accepted if the damage is not surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of Consignees' Representatives at this appointed time.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

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Hong Kong Stock Exchange

Another dull day with very little business transacted.

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2 1/2% Loan (1934 & 1940) 100 1/2

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(Loan Rec.) 100 1/2

Chartered Bank 107 1/2

Union Bank 107 1/2

Bank of East Asia 107 1/2

Shanghai 107 1/2

Shanghai 107 1/2

Shanghai 107 1/2

Shanghai 107 1/2

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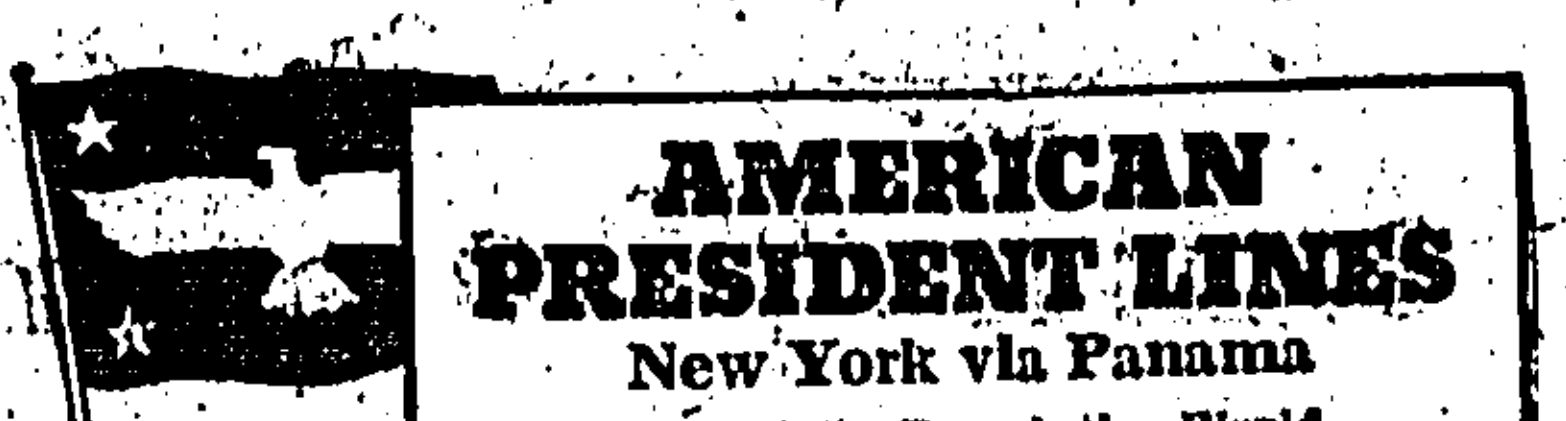
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"STAGHOUND" Due Dec. 17 Sails Dec. 18

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S.S. "BENBRACKIE" U.K. End Dec.

S.S. "BENLOMOND" U.K. Mid Jan.

SAILINGS

S.S. "BENARITY" Aden, Port Said, Mid Dec.

S.S. "BENBRACKIE" London, Antwerp, End Dec.

S.S. "BENLOMOND" Rotterdam, Mid Jan.

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S.S. "MANDO" Europe via Saigon Mtd. Nov. 1948
S.S. "ST. MICHEL" Saigon via Haiphong Mtd. Dec. 20th Nov.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" Europe via Haiphong Mtd. Dec. 20th Nov.
S.S. "GRONLAND" Europe via Haiphong Mtd. Dec. 20th Nov.

SAILING TO
S.S. "ST. MICHEL" Saigon via Haiphong Mtd. Dec. 20th Nov.
S.S. "CHAMPOLLION" Europe via Haiphong Mtd. Dec. 20th Nov.
S.S. "GRONLAND" Europe via Haiphong Mtd. Dec. 20th Nov.

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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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"TSINAN" Swatow 10 a.m. 12th Nov.
"HANYANG" Swatow 3 p.m. 14th Nov.
"NANCHANG" Shanghai, Inchon & Pusan 4 p.m. 17th Nov.
"SINKIANG" Shanghai 10 a.m. 18th Nov.
"SHENGKING" Shanghai 4 p.m. 18th Nov.
"FOYANG" Yokohama & Kobe 27th Nov.
"HUNAN" Inchon, Pusan, Shanghai & Pusan 27th Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"NANCHANG" Singapore 13th Nov.
"TSINAN" Swatow 10 a.m. 14th Nov.
"SINKIANG" Swatow & Singapore P.M. 15th Nov.
"SHENGKING" Japan 16th Nov.
"FOYANG" Shanghai & Pusan 27th Nov.

RIVER SERVICE

"FATSHAN" Arrives from Canton 7 a.m. 14th Nov.
Sails for Canton 7 a.m. 16th Nov.
"WUSUEI" Sails for Macao 2.30 p.m. daily except Sundays.
Arrives from Macao 6.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, to Saturdays 5.45 p.m. on Sundays.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from
U.K. via Straits 13th Nov.
"GLENGLYLE" 15th Nov.
"ASTANAX" 21st Nov.
"SARPEDON" 26th Nov.
"EURYMEDON" 29th Nov.

Sailings to

"SARPEDON" Liverpool & Glasgow via Port Said Mid Dec.

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arrivals from
U.S.A. via Manila & Shanghai 27th Nov.
"AGAMEMNON" 21st Dec.
"RHENOR" 27th Nov.
"AGAMEMNON" 21st Dec.

Sailings to

U.S.A. Atlantic and Gulf Ports via Straits and Suez 6th Dec.

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Sailings to

Sandakan, Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane 4th week Nov.
"CHANGTE" Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane 4th week Nov.

Arrivals from

Australia & Manila 20th Nov.
"CHANGTE" Japan 4th week Nov.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.

General Agents for: AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS, GAZHAY PACIFIC AIRWAYS, SKYWAYS (FAR EAST) LTD.
Booking Agents for: B.O.A.C., C.N.A.C., H.K. AIRWAYS, P.O.A.S., F.A.A., F.A.L. and N.W.A.

For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.

1, CONNAUGHT ROAD, CENTRAL.

Telephone: 3334/7 Private Exchange.
Branch Office: 50 Connaught Rd., W. Tel. 25473, 32141, 21378.

For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.

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AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

TOMORROW

SUNDAY

DEPARTURES

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Shipping Arrivals

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